FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE CRISIS AND NATIONAL CREDIT.

New York has undertaken the settlement of National troubles *a la Rothschild*. She has announced to the Republican party that they can have no money wherewith to carry on the Government unless they offer some better collateral security than the Chicago platform. If there could be some plan discovered by which the salaries of the Congressmen would be withheld so long as the present strife continues, we should soon have a unanimous and extremely patriotic vote. Of all the measures proposed, looking to a settlement of existing difficulties, there is not one that would not be entirely satisfactory to the members, if their per diem depended upon its adoption. It would be moving the previous question, stopping all debate and exterminating buncombe. It would cast into the shade all the tricks of modern legislation; it would work the suspension of all modern rules and regulations. In comparison with the good that might be done by forever excluding the slavery question from the Halls of Congress, any outlay of money would be moderate; in comparison with the disasters that attend the prolongation of the wordy strife, any gain or saving of money is unworthy a moment's consideration.

The great difficulty in the way is the fact that our National Representatives were not elected for the Crisis. When they were nominated there were certain vacancies to fill, and certain party triumphs to secure. But they do not come from the class to which statesmen belong, and they are totally unequal to the emergency. The settlement of questions born of the Crisis is no part of the bargain they made when they secured their nominations; because the crisis was then only impending. The things that have to be done before peace and harmony can be restored cannot be done under party rules, and are in fact altogether above and outside of party tactics. Men who undertake to grapple with the momentous issues of the present must be profoundly conscious of the importance of the interests involved; and they must also have due regard to the verdict of posterity. Some of those who have had the greatness thrust upon them—who have unexpectedly and suddenly found themselves in the midst of revolution, with no antecedent knowledge to guide them, and no native ability to comprehend the exigencies of the hour—will perhaps be infamous hereafter, more because their accidental official position forces them to be actors in a drama of which they do not know any of the parts, than because they are indisposed to perform their known duty.

On this account, as well as from other causes, the credit of the Government is far below par. There is no evidence of strength, solvency or stability, and the shrewdest capitalists hesitate to invest in securities that are no longer undoubted. Outside of the Southern Confederation, just assuming a definite shape, it would be extremely difficult to negotiate a loan upon a national stock to be issued at Montgomery, and to be authenticated by the signatures of Provisional officials. Unfortunately, one of the parties in the new firm already owes a large repudiated debt, and a debt that is not a whit decreased by the assumption or resumption of sovereignty. Any attempt to negotiate a loan for a fifth or sixth part of which the faith of Mississppi was to be pledged would prove a failure. The seceding States are enough in earnest to pay as long as their money will last, but it will not last long.

If we take it for granted that the Southern organization will be ultimately recognized, and that no actual conflict occurs between the two sections, the credit of the Union, or rather of the remnant of a Union that will be left, will be about on a par with that of Austria. It cannot be otherwise, if the weakness of the Government is demonstrated by a successful secession. It cannot be expected that the withdrawing members will acknowledge their portion of our national indebtedness, although the indebtedness was created while they were in the firm. There is a screw loose. The fringe of coupons that encircles the old Mississippi State Bonds is neither useful nor ornamental; and the question as to whether or not the interest on United States Sixes would be promptly paid, was very gravely debated a month or two ago. Is the crisis going to put the Union in the position of a repudiating State?—*Balt. American.*

U. S. Troops in Texas.—A detachment of ninety-two recruits is to be sent from New York on Friday to Brazos Santiago, Texas. This movement of Troops is simply for the routine purpose of filling vacancies in the Texas regiments—just as troops are sent from time to time to California, Oregon, and New Mexico, to supply the regiments stationed there.

The number of U. S. soldiers in Texas at present is not less than 3,500. They are picked men, from all the branches of the service. They are stationed at posts all along the Rio Grande and the Camanche frontier, to protect the people of Texas from Mexican and Indian marauders. To maintain this large force costs the United States over $1,500,000 a year, and furnishes the farmers and graziers of Texas with regular cash custom for immense quantities of meat and grain.

Among the rights the Texans may expect to enjoy if they retire from the Union will be that of doing all their own fighting.—*Jour. of Com.*

W. C. and R. Railroad.—The bill passed to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, provides for an additional exchange of State bonds for the bonds of the Company to the amount of $1,000,000, being $660,000 for the Eastern Section, (Wilmington to Charlotte,) and $340,000 for the Western section, (Charlotte to Rutherford.) It also provides for constructing a link between this Road and the North Carolina Road at Salisbury. *Wilmington Journal.*

A Young Mother.—In the Paris Court of Correctional Police, recently, a lady, by no means young, advanced coquettishly to the witness stand to give her testimony. What is your name? Virginie Loustatot. Your age? Twenty-five. (Exclamations of incredulity from the audience.) The lady's evidence being taken, she regained her place, still coquettishly bridling, and the next witness was introduced. This one was a full-grown young man. Your name? said the Judge. Isadore Loustatot. Your age? Twenty-seven years. Are you a relative of the last witness? I am her son. Thunder! murmured the Magistrate; your mother must have married *very* young.

DIED,

In San Francisco, California, on the 19th of Jan'y, WILLIAM GASTON PEARSON, of Brentwood, near Washington city.

At Palermo, Rowan county, on the 10th inst., FLORENCE MAY, second daughter of Dr. J. G. & S. J. Ramsey, aged 10 years, 1 month and 27 days.

In New Orleans, on the 2d ult., ARCH'D BLACK, aged 70 years, a native of Cumberland county, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

☞ See Fourth Page.

BREAKING UP OF OLD PARTIES.—The Richmond Whig calls attention to the utter obliteration of old party lines, as indicated in the recent election for Members of the Virginia State Convention. The strongest Whig counties elected Democrats, and the staunchest Democratic counties elected Whigs. "As soon as the people were satisfied the country was in danger, (says the Whig,) they rose in the majesty of their strength, snapped the pack-threads of party, and pronounced the doom of the demagogues and conspirators, who had brought the evils upon the country." The two Virginia Senators and most of her Representatives in Congress attempted to arrest the peaceful purposes of the people by a manifesto assuring them that there was "no hope," and urging them to go out of the Union as speedily as possible. The people, says the Whig, have taken judgment against these men, with costs and damages. "Execution on this judgment may be delayed for a time, but it is inevitable. At as early a day as the Constitution and laws will allow, retribution, swift and sure, will overtake the faithless dynasty which now abuses the confidence of Virginia."

A similar state of things is apparent in North Carolina. A portion of our Congressmen are of the "no hope" class, and by letters and speeches they have endeavored to "precipitate" North Carolina out of the Union, without waiting for a single act of hostility from the government, or a single word from the President elect to show that we need apprehend such an act of hostility from his Administration. The people will next week take judgment against them too.

The Whig predicts that the slavery question and the spoils, which have so long been the cohesive power which kept the Democracy together, and which have caused the Republican party to spring up, like a fungus, in a single night, will soon be banished from the halls of Congress, and with them will fall the parties which have lived upon those questions.

"New organizations must then be formed, and these organizations must refer to living questions. The salvation or destruction of the Union is the great question of the day, and the new organizations must range themselves with regard to that vital issue. Old things have passed away, and all things must become new. "Union" or "Disunion" is the issue; and "Unionists" or "Disunionists" must be the party organizations and designations. The conservative Whigs and Democrats of the South and conservative Republicans of the North, must unite in forming a new Union party, while the destructives of all shades of opinion by different modes must co-operate for a common object—Disunion! We predict that before the 4th of July this will be the arrangement of parties. The Republican organization cannot exist on its present basis.

"All these things have been brought about by the Virginia election. The majestic attitude in which she now stands commands the respect and admiration of the nation. She has stayed the torrent of secessionism, and she has caused Northern sectionalism to pause in its mad career. Her mild, but firm remonstrances, have brought the country to its senses. Madness no longer rules the hour. The sober second thought has begun to operate, and it is to be hoped that wisdom and justice and moderation will henceforth guide the public councils. As sectionalism and violence on one side beget sectionalism and violence on the other, so prudence and forbearance on the part of the South will beget similar qualities in the North. We already have the most abundant evidences of this truth in the marked change that has come over the Northern mind since the Virginia election. Before that election, every thing looked dark and gloomy. Within one week after it happened, the rainbow of Hope spanned the political sky.

"It now remains for the Convention to finish the work that has been so auspiciously begun. Let its motto be, "to ask nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong." Firmness is not incompatible with conciliation. Be just and fear not. Assert the rights of Virginia with dignity, but without menace or bluster. Reason and justice are our sword and shield. Let us leave the vulgar weapons of vituperation and gasconade to those who are fitted by nature to wear and use them. Should the Convention act, as we doubt not it will, in this high spirit—blending courtesy with determination—we cannot doubt that its labors will be crowned with signal success."

These are glorious sentiments, holding out bright prospects for the future! A union of every conservative element for the sake of the Union—for the preservation of our free institutions in all their purity and integrity!

In all this too, we find a similar spirit prevailing in North Carolina. Old party lines are forgotten, as if they had never existed. Look at the late mass meeting in Raleigh, where Mr. Badger, the great intellect of the Whig party, and Mr. Holden, by far the most influential Democrat in the State, each received nearly every vote of the hundreds present. Look at the Cumberland and Harnett Convention assembled in Summerville last week. Out of 76 Delegates present, we count 45 Democrats, 27 Whigs, and 4 whose political antecedents we do not know. They were a unit in the selection of candidates, a unit on the great question of the preservation of our present government, and a unit in selecting Democrats to represent them in the State Convention. It was fit that they should make such a selection, for the two counties have been largely Democratic; and not one of the 27 Whigs present, nor one of their Whig constituents at home, but heartily ignored all party ties in view of this great question, of Union or Disunion, of Peace or civil War.

HON. LAUCHLIN BETHUNE.—As there may not be much opportunity (nor indeed any necessity) for this venerable and patriotic gentleman to canvass the counties of Cumberland and Harnett before the election on this day week, the 28th, we have solicited leave from the gentleman who received the following familiar note to allow us to publish it:—

MONTROSE, N. C., Feb'y 19.

Dear Sir:—The letters and paper you were good enough to send me were handed me on Saturday evening last, and we are trying to let the neighbors know that Judge Shepherd and Col. A. S. McNeill may be expected at Jno. A. McKethan's on Saturday next.

I am sorry to hear that some are anxious to stir up party prejudices in the effort making to save the country on fair and honorable terms. That should not be so—every lover of his country, regardless of former party predilections and prejudices should feel equally interested in trying to save that country from ruin, which must be the result if the country is divided. If the citizens of Cumberland had rather have a partizan than a patriot to represent them in the Convention, they had better not elect me, for should I be elected and be able to attend the Convention, the small influence I might be able to use, would be in favor of quieting the country and settling our difficulties upon fair and honorable terms without compromitting the honor or interest of our State.

I have but little faith in our Northern politicians, and not much in the Southern either, but I have in the great mass, if time is allowed them for the exercise of the sound second thought.

Your friend, L. BETHUNE.

THE CLEAN SWEEP IN TENNESSEE.—There seems to be some doubt as to whether Tennessee has elected *two* disunion candidates for the Convention or *none at all*. As a sample of the voting in that State we note: Roane Co., 900 Union and no convention to 15; Knox 3,255 to 238; Sevier 700 to 1; Wilson 2,666 to 252; Smith 1900 to 200; Davidson 4200 Union majority; &c. &c.

"A FRANK CONFESSION."—Such is the caption which the National Intelligencer prefixes to the following editorial extract from the Charleston Mercury. The Intelligencer was too polite to say that the Mercury's confession is a frank confession of an unfrank purpose. But such the reader will see it is. The Mercury complained on the 12th inst. of the incorporation into the Constitution of the Provisional Government of a recognition of a protective tariff system and of an interdiction of any re-opening of the slave trade. On the 13th, whilst still complaining of them, it admits that these provisions were merely intended to conciliate (that is to *deceive*) the Border slave States, and were probably never intended to be inserted in the Permanent Government. See the Mercury's remarks, as follows:—

"In our issue of yesterday we took occasion to speak, with some dissatisfaction, of certain features of the Provisional Government. We admit that the Government is but provisional and temporary, and that therefore the features objected to may not be carried into the Permanent Government, *and probably were never intended to be carried there. They were doubtless intended to conciliate the Border Slave States*, and induce them to an early union; but the concern we have expressed was not unwarrantable. It may be questionable whether should the Border Slave States be induced to Union by such attractive features of the Constitution, it would be proper to propose a change. *It is to be doubted whether*, when they shall have entered, it will be possible for the Cotton States to make any changes to which they may object; and, as we would certainly lament the final adoption of the policy objected to, as we would lament a constitutional recognition of a protective policy and a constitutional brand upon the institution of domestic slavery, we think it eminently important that those who deprecate these measures should make the efforts necessary to defeat them."

The Mercury's doubts are honest, which is more than may be said of an intention to conciliate the Border slave States by provisions which are probably never intended to be carried into the constitution of the Permanent Government.

But the Mercury has a correspondent who threatens "another revolution" rather than submit to the interdiction of the slave trade. This is no less a man than Mr. L. W. Spratt, who in the Legislature, in the papers, and in other places, has been the prime mover of the proposition to re-open the slave trade. He is out in nearly four columns of the Mercury against the provision in the new constitution. We have not read it, but our eyes have rested on the following passage, (part of which we italicise:)—

"If the clause [that prohibiting the re-opening of the slave trade] be carried into the permanent government, *our whole movement is defeated.* It will abolitionize the Border Slave States—it will brand our institution. *Slavery cannot share a government with democracy*—it cannot bear a brand upon it; *thence another revolution.* It may be painful, but we must make it. The constitution cannot be changed without. The Border States, discharged of slavery, will oppose it. They are to be included by the concession; they will be sufficient to defeat it. It is doubtful if another movement will be so peaceful."

Here is a confession that the re-opening of the slave trade is the sum of the "whole movement" of South Carolina. It has been denied that she had any such purpose; but Mr. Spratt and the Mercury know what her purpose has been, and is. And that purpose is so cherished that they are ready for another revolution, and not a peaceful revolution either, rather than give it up.

It is plain enough that South Carolina means to have free trade and wild Africans, or that she will be no more content with the new confederacy than with the old Union. It is equally plain that free trade (with direct taxes) and wild Africans are not the desire or the interest of North Carolina. Nor is it the desire or the interest of North Carolina to be linked with a people who are eternally preaching revolution, who are not yet out of one revolution before they project another, and that because her wishes upon a mere question of policy are voted down by a majority of States whose interests and institutions are identical with her own. A pleasant prospect she holds out to her associates in the new confederacy!

The restlessness of South Carolina is like that of the emigrants from the Atlantic States to the Southwest or West. After once pulling up stakes it is said of them, as a general thing, that they are never settled, but are always ready to sell out and move again.

LINCOLN'S SPEECHES.—We have said that, whatever else 'Old Abe' may be, he is "no fool." We are inclined to think that we were hasty in coming to that conclusion. His speeches, of which we have published three delivered at different places, (supposing that the telegraph represents them correctly,) show such a want of appreciation of the dangerous condition of the country, such an ignorance, real or affected, of the "hurt" it has already received, to say nothing of what is imminently impending, such constant contradictions of himself, such mere twaddle, in short—that it is impossible to regard him as either very well informed, very profound, or very patriotic. The only sensible remark he has made is that (in most of his speeches) when, speaking of the condition of the country, he said:—

"It is natural to expect that I should say something on this subject, but *to touch upon it at all would involve an elaborate discussion of a great many questions, and circumstances, requiring more time than I can at present command and would, perhaps, unnecessarily commit me upon matters which have not yet fully developed themselves.* [Immense cheering and cries of "good," "that's right."]

"The condition of the country is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety. *It is my intention to give this subject all the consideration I possibly can, before specially defining in regard to it.* [Cheers.] *So that when I do speak it may be as nearly right as possible.* [Loud and continued applause.]

"*When I do speak*, I hope I may say nothing in opposition to the spirit of the Constitution, contrary to the integrity of the Union, or which will prove inimical to the liberties of the people or to the peace of the whole country. [Vociferous applause."]

The Baltimore American accurately describes the character of his speeches in the following remarks:—

"Mr. Lincoln at Pittsburg yesterday added another to the already numerous family of speeches he has dropped along his devious route toward Washington. If he continues making these efforts all the way to the Capital we hardly think his most earnest admirers will be able to withstand the revulsion that must come from an over-satiated appetite. His speech at Pittsburg is contradictory in terms if not in sense. He declares in the outset that he designs to give the subject of our national troubles full consideration before he speaks definitely, and yet proceeds to say what will be regarded as very definitely committing himself. The condition of the country, he assures his hearers, is extraordinary and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety, and yet he is equally certain there is really no crisis. The Chicago platform, he asserts, should not be varied from what the people understood it to mean when the Republicans were asking their votes. Who is to decide what this understanding of the people was, Mr. Seward or Mr. Greely, the President elect does not inform the public. Neither the matter nor manner of Mr. Lincoln's addresses appears to us equal to the occasion or to his position. They are contradictory and frivolous in substance, and delivered in a style that is painfully wanting in the dignity that should belong to the President elect when discussing topics upon which the existence of the Republic depends. He appears to forget that he is no longer talking to a little coterie of admirers at Springfield."

FIRE NEAR LUMBERTON.—We regret to learn that the dwelling, kitchen and some out-houses belonging to Col. T. J. Morisey, near Lumberton, were destroyed by fire, with the furniture, &c., on yesterday morning about day-light.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CONVENTION.

ROBESON.—Messrs. Thos. A. Norment and Thos. J. Morisey are the Constitutional Union candidates; and Messrs. John P. Fuller and John C. Sutherland the secession candidates.

Of the meeting which nominated the Union candidates a friend writes:—

LUMBERTON, Feb. 18, 1861.

Messrs. Hale:—We had the largest Union meeting here on Saturday last, ever held in this town—with every neighborhood in the county represented, by the old substantial citizens of the county.

The nomination of candidates was made by ballot, when Thos. A. Norment received 205, Thos. J. Morisey 142, D. C. McNeill 84, Giles Leitch 14, Col. N. A. McLean 33, M. McRae 16, John Moore 2, N. McNair 4, and a few scattering votes for others. A motion was then made to make the nomination of Norment and Morisey unanimous, which was done by acclamation. The crowd was composed of our best citizens without distinction as to old party lines. Every thing looks like our county and State would be for Union.

BRUNSWICK.—Daniel B. Baker, Esq., Constitutional Union nominee, is opposed by Thos. D. Meares, Esq., nominated by the secession party.

ANSON.—Col. W. *G.* Smith is the Anson candidate. In our last we stated Col. W. *C.* Smith.

DUPLIN.—Messrs. Jos. T. Rhodes and William J. Houston are candidates.

NEW HANOVER.—Hon. W. S. Ashe and R. H. Cowan, Esq. are the secession nominees. In the advertising columns of the Wilmington papers we note nominations of Messrs. W. A. Wright, Robert Strange and John Dawson.

ORANGE.—Hons. W. A. Graham and D. L. Swain, the Constitutional Union candidates, are opposed by H. K. Nash, Esq. and Dr. Pride Jones, secessionists.

JOHNSTON.—Messrs. C. B. Sanders and Jno. H Keneday are the Union candidates.

WAKE.—Messrs. N. G. Rand, G. H. Wilder, and A. M. Lewis are the secession candidates.

MECKLENBURG.—"The conservative State Rights men of Mecklenburg" have nominated Messrs. Jos. H. Wilson and W. F. Davidson. Mr. Yates of the Western Democrat, who was first unanimously nominated, declined because he does not desire "to be a candidate before the people for any kind of an office or place."

BUNCOMBE.—N. W. Woodfin, Esq., is the secession candidate in opposition to Mr. Patton.

HENDERSON.—W. M. Shipp, Esq., is the Union candidate.

MADISON.—J. J. Gudger, Esq., is the Union candidate.

CHOWAN.—W. E. Bond, Esq. is the Union candidate.

ONSLOW.—Dr. E. W. Ward is the secession candidate.

CONGRESS.—On Saturday, the Senate discussed the tariff. There was nothing of interest in the House.

In the Senate, on Monday and Tuesday the Tariff discussion was continued.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for calling out the militia for the execution of the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

Mr. Bocock said he did not know but this was something similar to a force bill, and he would therefore raise a question of rejecting on the second reading of the bill.

The bill and the resolution referring the subject to the Military Committee were read.

Mr. Bocock said if there was any hope of having peace restored, it was only by the rejection of all force bills such as that now before the House.

Mr. Stanton explained that the bill was drawn up to supply an omission of the act of 1825.

Mr. Bocock called the yeas and nays upon his motion to reject the bill.

On Mr Bocock's motion to reject the yeas were 68, nays 110. The bill was then laid aside and the crisis debate was continued. A bill for the organization of Colorado Territory was passed, Mr. Sickles taking occasion to state his gratification "that gentlemen on the other side had abandoned the Wilmot proviso in organizing Territorial governments. This removed an irritating element of contention." The proposed Territory of Colorado includes what remains after the erection of Kansas as a State, and a small slip of New Mexico and Nebraska, making about one hundred and four thousand square miles, with somewhere between forty-five and fifty thousand inhabitants. A bill was also passed authorizing the sale of a part of the new loan in coupon Treasury notes of $50, at 6 per ct. interest.

On Tuesday, Mr. Fenton, of New York, introduced a resolution that the best way of suppressing the national troubles is through a Convention of the whole people.

Mr. Stanton's bill authorizing the President to accept the service of volunteers came up. Mr. Stanton said that one of two things must be done, either to admit the right of secession or to suppress it. That the federal army was only 18,000 strong, and that sixty days must elapse before 5,000 men could be concentrated here to protect the city if Virginia and Maryland should secede.

Mr. Bocock said that this was a declaration of war.

Mr. Boteler thought a more efficient measure for dissolving the Union than this bill could not be devised.

Mr. Hindman viewed the bill as the very best means for dissolving the Union.

Mr. Sickles said there was no occasion for the bill, as Mr. Lincoln has declared that there was no danger to anybody.

Mr Winslow moved to table; lost 105 to 68. Nothing else of interest.

ANOTHER SECESSION TO BE EXPECTED.—In the last Observer we copied from the Charleston Mercury some of the mutterings of South Carolina's discontent with the doings at Montgomery. Evidently a new row is in rapid progress. And perhaps a more emphatic evidence that such a result is at hand is furnished by a remark in the Mercury apologetic for the action of the Congress. "*The Constitution, as adopted*, [says the Mercury,] *is only provisional and temporary*, and may therefore be excusable on that account."

As the National Intelligencer aptly remarks:—

"If a *permanent* Constitution should ever be formed upon the basis or theory of that which, as respects the slave trade, is held to be "excusable" only on the ground that it is "temporary and provisional," the reader can easily infer what kind of an agitation the members of the new Confederation may expect at the hands of those who took the initiative in breaking up the Union of the Constitution framed at Philadelphia in 1787. It is now clearly seen that any fundamental law which imprints the stigma of "illegitimacy and illegality" on the institution of slavery *by prohibiting the foreign slave trade*, will encounter the determined opposition of those who claim to be the peculiar champions of "Southern rights" and "Southern independence."

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF SECESSION.—Under this heading the National Intelligencer (with the remark that similar letters are received from other Postmasters in Georgia and other seceding States) publishes the following letter from a Georgia P. M. to the Department:

"I belong to that party in Georgia who know but little (if any) difference between Southern secession and Northern fanaticism. I look upon the precipitancy of the Seceding States as wild in the extreme. Already distress and ruin press upon us; a dark veil hangs between us and the future, and nothing but the interposition of Him who holds the destinies of nations in his hands can save us from ruin."

The Intelligencer annexes the following letter to the Editors from South Carolina:—

DARLINGTON, S. C., Feb. 4, 1861.

"I mourn over the condition of my country. How would my heart rejoice to see her once more united, and striving to promote the good of the whole, and consequently of each State and individual. I hope the Border States will be united and firm, and if so, perhaps, after due time has been given for reflection, the Seceding States will return. May a kind Providence hasten the day."

COTTON ON THE W. & W. ROAD.—Since October 1, 28,777 bales have been hauled on this road. Of these 12,805 bales went to Wilmington, and 15,972 bales to Weldon, for Virginia markets. For the same time in the previous year, 23,230 bales passed on the road; 11,731 to Wilmington, and 11,499 to Virginia. We take these figures from the Journal's tabular statement. The crop of that section through which the road passes, it is said, will not fall short of 88,000 bales.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 19.—Yesterday amid an imposing display of citizens, military and ladies, Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Southern Confederated States. He said the States have asserted, and with the blessing of Providence, intended to maintain, their position by achievements and in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations. The verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct; He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we have labored to preserve the government of our fathers in its spirit.

The sovereign States here represented, have proceeded to form this confederacy, and it is by an abuse of language that their acts have been denominated revolution. Moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others—anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations, if we may not hope to avert war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt that the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederated States will be found equal to any measures of defence which their security may require.

Our true policy is peace, and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating communities, such as the Northern and Eastern States of the old American Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interests would invite good will and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment, or inflame the ambition of those States, we must be prepared to meet the emergency, and maintain by the sword the position we have assumed.

We have entered upon a career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued, even through many years of controversy with our late associates. If a just perception of our mutual interests shall permit us, we shall peaceably pursue our separate political career; but if this be denied, it will remain for us, with a firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and to invoke the blessing of Providence in a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the Executive Department, having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs, and the postal service. For purposes of defence, the confederate States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia; but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be more force than is usually required on a peace establishment, and also a Navy.

With a constitution differing only in form from that of our forefathers, in so far as it is explanatory of their well-known intents, freed from sectional conflicts which have so much interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not unreasonable to expect that the States from which we have parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the government we have instituted. For this your Constitution has made adequate provision, but beyond this, if I mistake not the judgment and will of the people, our re-union with the States from which we have separated is neither practicable or desirable. To increase the power, develop the resources, and promote the happiness of this Confederacy, it is necessary, that there should be so much homogeneity as that the welfare of every portion be the aim of the whole. When this homogeneity does not exist, antagonisms are engendered which must and should result in separation.

Actuated solely by a desire to protect and preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the secession of the Confederate States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check; the cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore; and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the great staple which constitutes our exports, and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of producer and consumer can only be interrupted by external force, which would obstruct shipments to foreign markets—a course of conduct which would be as unjust towards us as it would be detrimental to manufacturing and commercial interests abroad. Should reason guide the action of the government from which we have separated, a policy so injurious to the civilized world, the Northern States included, could not be dictated even by the strongest desire to inflict injury upon us. But if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the sufferings of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors. In the meantime there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of our enemy.

Speaking of himself, he says: You will see many errors to forgive—many difficulties to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either a want of zeal or fidelity to a cause that is to me highest in hope and of most enduring affection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Peace Conference propositions, nearly the same as those presented by Mr. Crittenden, were reported with but three dissenting votes, viz: Messrs. Seddon, of Virginia; Ruffin, of North Carolina; and Doniphan, of Missouri, all three Secessionists, who stated at length their objections and reasons for not concurring, but declined making a minority report.

Messrs. Tyler, Seddon and Brockenbrough will urge the Virginia Convention to reject the proposition, and Messrs. Rives and Summers will recommend its approval. As three-fourths of the delegates to the Virginia Convention are of the same sentiment as Messrs. Rives and Summers, there is no doubt as to what will be the action of that body. The majority of the delegations of Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee stand by the report of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The events of the past week have not been so favorable to conciliation as was expected at its commencement. The irritating speeches in Congress, and the unstable characteristics exhibited by the President elect, have had an unfavorable effect, but the friends of the Union are still laboring with unabated energy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It appears from the investigation of the House Military Committee, that Mr. Floyd distributed, without any order, through the Engineer department, *sixty-five thousand percussion muskets, forty thousand altered muskets and ten thousand rifles*, among the arsenals at Charleston, Augusta, Mount Vernon, Baton Rouge and North Carolina. With the exception of those for the last named State, the arms all fell into the possession of South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia by their secession movements.

The committee give as their reason for reporting the bill authorising the President to accept the services of volunteers, that it is certain that the regular military force is wholly inadequate to protect the forts, arsenals and dock yards and other property of the United States in the present distracted condition of the country, the larger portion of the army being necessary for the defence of the frontiers.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 19.—Congress admits free of duty all breadstuffs, provisions, munitions of war, or materials therefor, living animals, agricultural products in their natural state, also goods, wares and merchandise from the United States purchased before the 1st of March and imported before the 4th March. Texas is excepted from the operation of the Tariff laws.

Four Days Later from Europe.—The Jura and Fulton have arrived with Liverpool dates to the 6th.

The underwriters at Liverpool have advanced the rates of insurance one per cent. on cargoes from the Southern States, in consequence of increased fire and war risks.

Queen Victoria opened Parliament on the 5th. She alluded to the American troubles, and expressed a fervent wish for an amicable adjustment.

UNION MEETING AT LUMBERTON.

On the 16th of Feb 1861, according to previous notice, quite a large number of the citizens of Robeson county assembled at the Court House in Lumberton, for the purpose of selecting suitable Union candidates to represent them in the State Convention.

On motion of Col. N. A. McLean, John Gilchrist, Esq., was called to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting in a clear, forcible and patriotic speech.

On motion, James A. Rozier, Esq. and R. J. McEachern were requested to act as secretaries.

On motion of G. Leitch, Esq., the Convention proceeded to vote by ballot, which resulted as follows viz: T. A. Norment, Esq. 204, Col. T. J. Morisey 142, scattering 110. On motion the nominations of T. A. Norment, Esq. and Col. Morisey were made unanimous; whereupon the nominees each accepted the nominations. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

On motion of James A. Rozier, Esq., three cheers were then given for the Union. On motion the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Standard, with the request that they publish the same.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, whereupon the meeting adjourned. JOHN GILCHRIST, Chm'n.

JAMES A. ROZIER, R. J. McEACHERN, } Secretaries.

MEETING IN BRUNSWICK.

In pursuance of previous notice, a meeting of citizens of Brunswick County was held at Mr. Thos. McKeithen's on Thursday 14th Feb'y, 1861.

On motion, David D. Allen, Esq., was called to the Chair, and F. J. Lord requested to act as Secretary. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Dan'l. L. Russell explained the object of the meeting to be to nominate a candidate to represent the Union sentiment of the County in the Convention to be called, in case the State so votes, at Raleigh on 28th inst.

On motion, the resolutions passed at a Union meeting in Raleigh on Saturday 9th inst., were read by the secretary, and being approved were unanimously adopted as the sense of this meeting.

On motion, the Crittenden resolutions were then read, and after a few pertinent explanatory remarks by Mr. Russell, were cordially approved, as being all that any Southern man could ask for and with which, being obtained, every true Southerner should be satisfied. The meeting then proceeded to make nominations for a candidate for the Convention. Mr. Russell, in a very complimentary speech, nominated Mr. Dan'l B. Baker, and moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Baker being called on, and his nomination announced to him by the chairman, accepted the same in a speech replete with devotion to the whole Union, expressing at the same time an unflinching determination to stand by the rights of his own State and section without abating one iota of what is just, nor desire to encroach on the rights of any other section.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the officers, and amid the best feeling the meeting adjourned. DAVID D. ALLEN, Ch'n.

F. J. LORD, Sec'y.

MEETING IN THE HOLLOW DISTRICT, BLADEN.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of the Hollow District, held at Union church on Saturday evening the 16th inst., the following proceedings were had.

On motion Arch'd Patterson was called to the chair and T. M. Sikes requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The failure of the representatives in our State as well as our National Legislature to adopt measures for restoring peace and tranquility to our distracted country, and whereas being fearful of exceeding the powers delegated to them, the representatives in our State Legislature have nobly submitted the whole question to the action of the people. Therefore it is a grave duty which devolves on us as a portion of that people, to consult together and seriously consider, and devise such means as will in our judgment, restore that peace, prosperity and happiness, which our ancestors bestowed upon us when they proclaimed to the world the "Independence of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!" Therefore be it Resolved,

1st. That the prudence, deliberation and patriotism which have governed the action of our representatives in the State Legislature in this crisis of our national affairs, deserve our highest commendation.

2d. That we highly approve of the manner they have disposed of this question in submitting it to the people.

3d. That the action taken by them in appointing commissioners to a Peace Congress supercedes the necessity of a State Convention.

4th. That the question of Convention or no Convention is simply one of Union or disunion.

5th. As we are not convinced of the necessity of abandoning that Union under which we have ever lived in peace and prosperity, we shall oppose a convention as being impolitic, unwise, and fraught with results destructive to all that we hold dear.

6th. That whenever North Carolina adopts the lone Star it shall be the last one left in that galaxy on our present flag.

7th. Having an abiding confidence in the patriotism and conservatism of Mr. George Cromartie, we will cheerfully support him as the delegate to the Convention.

8th. That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and the Wilmington papers requested to copy.

9th. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the pastor and members for their kindness in permitting us to use their church on this occasion.

ARCH'D PATTERSON, Chm'n.

T. M. SIKES, Sec'y.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Feb'y 16, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Gentlemen:—I notice a *little* article in the Wilmington Journal of Feb'y 14th, instituting a comparison between the candidates (for the coming State Convention,) in this county.

The article alluded to does Mr. Cromartie, the Union Candidate, injustice, and is as follows: "T. J. Purdie, Esq. is the Southern Rights Candidate for Convention in Bladen. Mr. Purdie's former political classification was that of an old line Whig. The opposition candidate is George Cromartie, Esq. Mr. Cromartie leans to the old Federal consolidation notions." As an intimate friend of Mr. Cromartie I know his views (political I mean,) as well perhaps as any man in the county; *he is* emphatically an old line Whig and has stood by his party in storm and sunshine, in prosperity and adversity, and has never forsaken or denied his principles for any of the mushroom organizations that have agitated the country, Know-nothingism not excepted; and he stands to-day a Henry Clay and *Daniel Webster Whig*, entertaining only Gen. Andrew Jackson's views with regard to *secession*.

A LOVER OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

FROM ITALY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

FLORENCE, (ITALY,) Jan'y 12, 1861.

The Carnival commences here to-morrow, when every species of gaiety, frolic and foolery is displayed. Parties social, and private and public balls, occupy every evening, not omitting Sunday; we have invitations as far ahead as the 31st. The Italians are a peaceful, love-of-pleasure people, and the lower and middle classes uniformly civil and obliging. You may walk the streets at any hour of the night unharmed. I realized the civility of the peasantry, several times while in my Summer rambles I lost my way in the mountains; and it was really pleasant to have their willing guidance to put me right. I have never seen a drunken man or a stree' fight, or heard of a coffee house riot, (but once,) since I have been here, and that was with two Americans. The people are so infatuated with carnival festivities, that some of them pawn their jewels, their wardrobe, and even their bedding, to equip themselves in costume for a masquerade ball. These balls are in some large Theatre, where the scenery and all the moveables are put aside, and a dancing floor is constructed over the pit to a level with the stage. It is beautifully and tastefully arranged, with refreshment rooms, and every variety of temptations, except strong drinks. Excessive drinking at such a place is unknown. It is open to all classes, at a small fee for admission. Policemen armed, and in neat but *conspicuous* uniform, are distributed in every part of the house. And though from 3 to 5000 persons are assembled, and though from the nature of the case, many are present in costume, who could not gain entrance if undisguised; yet never a word is heard, or an act performed, which would offend the most delicate or sensitive of either sex. Loud or angry discussions are prohibited, and indeliceate or uncourteous behaviour from either sex would find a policeman on hand, and be escorted to the street door. It is optional to go in costume, but those who appear in citizens' dress are liable to all sorts of fun and tricks, by the maskers, who recognize them. I went alone one evening in my usual dress, and was standing with an opera glass surveying the house, when I was suddenly put on a march of double quick time by two females who each took an arm and crowded me onward, talking first in Italian and then in French, and pushing me up to a flower table, helped themselves to a bouquet, then gracefully kissing their hands to me ran off and left me to pay for the flowers. Not long after, they spied me again, and then said in plain English, we will tell your wife of your *gallantry*. But I never discovered them even to this day. Of course they were American girls who knew me. Those who do not care to mingle with the throng engage a box, and remain in it, where they can overlook the maskers, and then have a table set out with refreshments. They have also street maskers, by day light, singing and dancing, and arrayed in the most fanciful and fantastic costumes. But their greatest display is the Corso. Certain streets are designated by the police, through which the carriages pass. They must all go on one side of these streets, and return on the opposite side. Hence in the course of the drive, you are continually meeting your friends face to face, and at each meeting, sugar plumbs and bouquets are thrown from carriage to carriage by mutual friends. Every description of vehicle is in requisition, from a cart with a single donkey, to the most splendid coaches and liveried servants. It is a beautiful exhibition, and the streets through which the procession passes have the doors and windows decorated with flags and banners, and *ornamented* with beautiful women.

Persuasion nor money can induce these people to work on a gala day. Come what will, they close their shops on a *Festa*, and dance and frolic almost in the face of want. They shoot pleasure as it flies, and leave to-morrow to take care of itself. Some of their social and sanitary regulations would be good models for America. For example, as a preventive to pauperism, a settlement is required before marriage. In the Army, this is rigidly enforced. A Captain cannot marry until $3000 by him, and a like sum by the bride, are contributed. This sum is invested by Government, the interest paid to the Parents during life, and the principal distributed to the children A larger or smaller settlement, according to grade. Then they have a Government Pawn Bank, where every thing is conducted with fairness, and at the lowest rate of interest—indeed, at a charge only sufficient to cover the expenses of the institution. It was established several centuries ago, by a wealthy and pious Monk, to protect the people from the extortion of the Jews.

They deem all fevers to be *infectious;* and when death occurs from *fever*, it is required that the room shall be fumigated and repainted; and all the furniture to be re-upholstered, and the bed and bedding to be burnt. No funeral is allowed during the day, except it be some *Grandee*, with music and banners, for a pageant. No burial is permitted, or even the coffin to be closed, until 48 hours after death; and no burial within the city walls. Those who are unable to incur the cost of burial, are provided for at public expense. After remaining the time required by law, they are carried to the church of their parish, and remain until about 9 P. M., and then all who die on that day are assembled at the dead house, and at 12 at night, they are all taken to Potter's field, about a mile from the city. Here they are entirely *disrobed*, and all put into one pit, and covered with quick lime, and in one year nothing remains of them. So there are 365 pits stoned in fine cement; and one of these pits is opened every day. The same is done in Paris; only without lime, and opened every 7 years, and whatever bones are found are deposited in the catacombs. I saw a curious exhibition of human bones in the basement of the Capuchin Chapel at Rome, where brackets, candlesticks, chandeliers and other articles were pendant from the ceiling, or fastened to the walls; there were also pathways and grottoes, and a little chapel, constructed entirely of human bones. It was well ventilated, and yielded no unpleasant odor. Yet it was rather a revolting spectacle. But these things, from habit and education, are rendered familiar, and like the surgeon, who, after a few lessons, will dissect a defunct fellow-man, with as much unconcern as the head waiter of a hotel will carve a turkey.

They have a great watchfulness here over the sick and infirm, and insane, and every species of Hospital and Asylum are in constant preparation for such patients. There is one very remarkable institution called the Misericordia, and its members embrace mostly the higher orders of society. The city is in districts or parishes, and these men are all registered and decimated for certain districts. They own a spacious building, with every preparation, and all the appliances of a Hospital. They have a conventional telegraph through the great bell of the far famed "Campanile," which can be heard at any point within the city walls. Even the Grand Duke was a member of the fraternity; and when the bell sounds for notice, no matter where the men who are decimated, and no matter what their engagements, they repair immediately to the house of rendezvous. Here they are furnished with a kind of litter, resembling a low round-top canopy bedstead, and a suit of black, which covers their persons—it has a hood with holes for the eyes, and one for breath, and when equipped in this sable costume, a brother could not recognize a brother. They are sent to such or such place, where some one has had a dangerous fall, or has been taken suddenly ill, and the sick or injured person is placed in the litter, and borne on the shoulders of four or more, with two superintendents. If the case is one "*in extremis*," then a Priest is in attendance, and the holy wafer is administered. You will see this in the engraving I send, and which is a very faithful representation. You will sometimes come in sight of five or six of them, all wending their way to the rendezvous indicated in the engraving, and it is all done free of charge. There are also benevolent and charitable institutions of every variety, suited to the occasions required, and superintended by men or women, as adapted to the circumstances. In general, the exteriors of the edifices are decorated with external insignia characteristic of its *speciality*, and even the architecture is in harmony with the objects of its use. For example, the Palace in which are distributed all the officers for the transaction of government business, is imposing, from its massive proportions and enormous battlements. It has deep machicolations projecting over the walls, and a bold and lofty tower, not resting on the walls of the structure, but bearing on the machicolations, and really appears as if built in the air. Beneath the machicolations are numerous escutcheons with the armorial bearings of the ancient republic, and of the *Sestieri*, or wards into which the city was divided, and which were displayed on their banners in civic processions, or on the battlefield. This building was erected A. D. 1298, and for a long period was occupied as the residence of the reigning Sovereign. Cosimo 1st removed from it in 1550 to the new Petti Palace, since which those rooms not wanted for office purposes have been closed. But the late revolution, which banished the Sovereign on the 27th April 1859, has changed the scene. The Petti Palace is now closed, and 26 rooms in this edifice which have been closed for 300 years, were thrown open by the Governor General on the first of Jan'y 1861, and 3000 invitations issued for a banquet and ball. He was present in plain citizen's dress, and mingled with the guests, not unlike an entertainment at the President's House in Washington. The decorations of these 26 rooms cost $40,000, for all the carpets, curtains and different grades of furniture, were new, and most tasteful and superb. And though the Ghobelins and frescoes had slumbered in silence for about three centuries, they did not shrink from the joyful music sounds, the graceful dancing motions, and the flood of brilliant lights which so suddenly aroused them from their long, long sleep.

As I have stated that nearly all the public buildings have some outer characteristic of their inner uses, and have given you one as an example, I cannot omit two others. They both differ from the one described, and also widely differ from each other. The first is the *dairy house* of the late Sovereign, situated about 1½ miles outside the city walls on a rich and beautiful plain, bordered by the river Arno. It contains about 1200 acres, with a carriage drive on the most perfect road, around a dense forest of about 400 acres. It is open to the public, and all the fine equipages are displayed here every afternoon. It is to Florence what Hyde Park is to London, or the *Bois de Bologne* to Paris. A large square of about 2 acres is kept in the neatest order, and here, after driving round the forest, the carriages all halt, and the company (twice a week) are entertained with a fine band of music. The gentlemen leave their carriages, and visit others containing ladies of their acquaintance, and thus a social interchange is cherished every day, yielding pleasure and recreation, and presenting a beautiful show. Mounted and well armed gens d'arms are traversing the premises continually; and as it is known that these *Doctors* not only use the *lance*, but also carry a fatal *blue pill*, a patient is never seen or heard of who needs their *attendance professionally*. On one side of this square stands the Grand Duke's stable, containing 70 cream colored cows, and either one of them would gain a premium at your Cumberland County Fair; and near by is the *dairy*. It is of brick, two stories high, and 150 feet long by 75 wide. The upper rooms are nicely furnished; and here Royal *breakfast* parties are often served. The basement rooms are for the appropriate dairy purposes. It is called *cascine*, meaning the Dairy, and is pronounced (quick) in three syllables thus, cas-she-ne. I must let your imagination draw a picture of the architecture; I will only say it is fanciful and very pleasing. A piazza the whole length of the building and covered by the upper floor, is well paved and free of access to every one. A succession of arches of about 12 feet opening, with the crown of the arch just below the upper floor, extends from end to end of the front of the building; directly between each arch is inserted an oval tablet of white marble, and most artistically executed in bas relief, is a boy milking a cow, two bullocks with horns locked in a fight, a cow nursing a calf, and every device appropriate to a cow-yard, until all the intermediate spaces are filled. So a glance at the building discloses its speciality.

I will now describe another building, but for a very different speciality; yet its purpose is made equally intelligible by corresponding *insignia*. It is the Foundling Hospital. It has the appearance of a one story building, but is really two stories. It is what is called the Brunelleschi style, that is, arches supported by columns; and the crowns of the arches are high enough to have a two story arrangement in rear of the *facade*. It presents a succession of arches like the cascine dairy, and like it also, are oval white marble tablets, with figures exquisitely wrought, and inserted between the arches: but these figures represent *infants*, nude, and in swaddling clothes. I can assure you it has a comical appearance, from the different expressions and attitudes of the youngsters. But no one who has been a resident of a large city in Europe would have to inquire its *speciality*, for "he that runs may read." This building would seem to form a part of the cluster of buildings on the famous square of the "Annunziata," for the cloister opposite, and in fact the front of the Church itself, is of like architecture. At one end of the long corridor, a small semi-circular box or case is seen to project, and beside it is a bell pull. Here the foundling is placed, the bell sounded, and in a moment the box revolves, and the lost child finds a home, while the mother, lost to herself, her child, and the world, perchance speedily finds her home in one of the 365 pauper pits. These children are well cared for, and at 12 years of age are distributed among those who wish for them, as farmers or mechanics, or such like. This distribution is at stated periods; and it is curious to see the women from the country, and the workshops, assembled at the gate for admission, on the appointed day. Each child is named and numbered, and its district and location carefully recorded. Superintendents for these districts are appointed by the Governors of the Institution, who visit the children once a month, and remove them for want of proper care; inflicting a fine on the offender. It almost seems to be promoting the *cause* of licentiousness when so much care is exerted for its *effect*. But, as the giver and receiver of the child are unknown to and unseen by each other, the little revolving box opens and closes as well for the good as for the evil. There are married women whose indigent circumstances inflict misery on their child if retained at home. Hence, many an honest woman avails herself of this asylum for the well-being of her child. For whether the child be of honest parentage or otherwise, it can be reclaimed at any future time; and those who have such an ultimate interest leave with the child a paper, giving it a name and some jewel or lasting token, by which its future identity may be realized. A careful record is preserved, on which reliance is implicit. If the child is ever reclaimed, it is restored with a moderate charge for its care and expense of food and raiment. So, if fortune changes favorably, the honest mother has her child restored. Thus some good results from this apparent evil institution.

It is a question now exercising the minds of benevolent and intelligent men in America, whether or not such institutions do not encourage licentiousness. The people in all the large cities on the continent consider it not an open question—they say it is an evil with which all large cities have been afflicted in all countries and all ages; and in as much as it is *remediless*, that it is a work of benevolence to exert every means consistently to ameliorate the condition of the innocent victims; and of en times to spare a wretched mother from a double crime—for infanticide is not known where such institutions exist.

* * * You are lucky not to have the *Nation* of South Carolina occupy the geographical position of Virginia, or a new postal arrangement would be required for your Northern correspondence. I see she *twits* the old North State for being tardy. "Festina lente," says Horace: and if South Carolina does not rue the day of her precipitancy, it will be one of the few cases of escape from merited retribution. The trite, but true scriptural adage, "whom God would destroy, he first maketh mad," will aptly apply to them. Surely the displeasure of the Almighty has fallen on that State; and he has afflicted her people with *madness:* for what but insanity could inspire them *single-handed* to attempt to pull down the noble fabric of our Union, and to do it irrelevant to the co-operation of other Southern States, whose people and interests are identified with hers? Why should South Carolina be the *unasked* champion of the whole South? It would be bad enough if a confederation of *all* the slave States should (in convention) agree to secede; but, for this single State to pretend to stand up alone, and to carry on an independent separate Government! Why it is preposterous! She has neither men, money, nor resources, to execute such a design. Well, well! I little thought when I embarked at New York last June, that I should never return to the United States again; but, from present appearances, though I may return to America, it will not be the *United* States of America. But I am and will continue to be *hopeful* until the last ray of hope has faded. I look to the arrival of the Observer, because it is calm and truthful; and hence its advent is watched for and wished for. Apart from its contents and its merits, I never receive it without feeling as if I were shaking hands with a long absent friend. It is printed, not only in my native State, but in the town of my nativity; and in poring over its columns, some name or advertisement will awaken reminiscences which have slumbered more than half a century; and then associations rush in, and I am carried back to school boy days. Fifty years! yes, more than fifty years, and I was a joyful boy playing about your streets. Little did I then dream of a three years' residence in classic Italy; and that I should be a spectator of its political revolution. And while the Italians are pouring out blood and treasure to *re-unite* their long severed provinces, the Americans seem preparing for a similar outlay, to dismember their Union. God forbid! but if it is to be, I hope not to see it—I feel as Mr Webster did in 1832, when he said, "If the destiny of this Union is dissolution, I pray that these eyes may be closed before the dawn of the day of its advent." Truly may we exclaim, "Oh! tempora, Oh! mores."

"The ides of March" will disclose what none can now foresee. I think, as Mr. Lincoln has been constitutionally elected, and as all the States participated in the election, that in good principle, good fellowship, and good conscience, the South should pause, and not denounce him as hostile until he openly avows his policy; and my opinion is, his avowals will surprise his own party quite as much as the South.

I suppose *rail splitting* will commence early in the Spring, and I have some apprehensions that "Uncle Abe's" *maul* will smash my official head. I hope he will send here a better man than I am; and as I know he can *mend* the matter in many other places, our country will not be damaged by a change in many of our foreign officials. But any one who comes to Florence expecting to live (respectably) on Government pay, will find his mistake to be, not a dream, but a reality.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

FROM

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

GROWTH OF 1860.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a LARGE and SELECT supply of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS from the celebrated House of D. Landreth & Son, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac furnished gratuitously.

JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.

Jan'y 19. 89-itf

AN ACT

To enable the Western Railroad Company to extend their Road from the Coal Fields to the N. Carolina Railroad.

WHEREAS, The loan of four hundred thousand dollars made to the Western Railroad Company by an act of the last Legislature entitled "An act to aid in the construction and equipment of the Western Railroad from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields," was insufficient to enable said Company to procure the rolling stock and equipment, build work-shops and construct the necessary wharves at Cape Fear River, for the shipment of coal and other produce, and for the erection of a permanent bridge across Deep River; therefore to enable said Company to complete said works and to carry into effect the provisions of this act,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted &c, That there shall be two divisions of the Western Railroad, viz: the Eastern division shall extend from the Cape Fear to the west bank of Deep River, near Egypt, in the county of Chatham, and the Western division shall extend from the west bank of Deep River to a point on the North Carolina Railroad, to be hereafter determined by the President and Directors of the Western Railroad Company, or the stockholders of the same in general meeting assembled.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of completing the eastern division, procuring the rolling stock and equipment, building shops wharves, and constructing a permanent bridge over Deep River, the Public Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to sell two hundred thousand dollars of the coupon bonds of the State of North Carolina, made in the same manner and form as those heretofore sold for said Company, and the proceeds thereof to loan to said railroad Company, the said Company making and delivering to the Public Treasurer at the same time its coupon bonds for the same amount, and payable at the same time and place as those of the State sold for its benefit; and to secure the principal and interest of said bonds, issued by the Western Railroad Company, the State of North Carolina shall by this act have a lien upon the Eastern division of said road, together with all the rights and franchises thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and upon all the estate of said Company, both real and personal, which they may now have or may hereafter acquire; which lien shall have preference over all other claims whatsoever.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of completing the Western division of said road, the Public Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to issue and sell the coupon bonds of the State of North Carolina, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Public Treasurer and sealed with the great seal of the State, bearing six per cent interest, the principal payable at the end of thirty years from the date thereof, and the coupons of interest payable semi-annually in such form and at such time and place as the Public Treasurer may direct, for the purpose of raising the money herein directed to be loaned to the Western Railroad Company.

SEC. 4. That before the Public Treasurer shall make any loan to said Company of any of the moneys received from the sale of the bonds hereby authorized to be issued and disposed of, the Western Railroad Company shall deliver to the Public Treasurer the coupon bonds of said Company, bearing the same interest and date, the principal and coupons payable at the same time and place as those of the State hereinbefore directed to be issued and disposed of; and to secure the principal and interest of said bonds issued by the Western Railroad Company, the State of North Carolina shall by this act have a lien upon the Western division of said road, together with all the rights, franchises, and powers thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or which may hereafter belong or appertain, together with all the real and personal estate of said Company which they may now have or hereafter acquire, and which lien shall have preference over all other claims whatsoever; and in case of failure of said Company to pay the semi-annual interest on said bonds for twenty four months after such interest shall become due, or to pay the principal of said bonds for twelve months after their maturity, the Board of Internal Improvement, for and on behalf of the State, may enter upon and take possession of all the property hereinbefore specified, and dispose of the same so as to protect the State.

SEC. 5. That the Public Treasurer shall issue and dispose of the bonds hereinbefore directed, from time to time as may be necessary to make the loans to said Company, as required by the provisions of this act; and said loans shall be made in the sums and on the conditions following, viz: that whenever the President of said Company shall certify to the Governor that a section of ten miles of said road has been graded continuously at either end of the western division, that said Company has purchased the iron rails, chairs and spikes, and will forthwith in good faith proceed to lay down and complete said sections of ten miles, said company shall be entitled to receive the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and upon a like certificate, as each successive ten miles has been graded and prepared to receive the superstructure, said Company shall be entitled to receive the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, until said division shall be completed. *Provided*, That if the last section shall be less than ten miles, a deduction shall be made in the proportion of one hundred thousand dollars to ten miles of road, it being the purpose of this act to loan said Company ten thousand dollars per mile for each mile of road constructed between the eastern division and the final terminus of said road on the North Carolina Railroad. *Provided* further, that none of the Boards [Bonds] authorized to be issued for the Western division of said road, shall be sold by the Public Treasurer until it shall have been certified to him by the President of said Company, that the iron rail purchased for the said Western division, is of the product and manufacture of the State of North Carolina: *Provided further*: That the bonds so issued for said Western division shall not exceed $500,000.

SEC. 6. That whereas the provisions of the seventh, eighth and tenth sections of the act of the last Legislature, entitled "an act to aid in the construction and equipment of the Western Railroad from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields," are unusual and have not been imposed upon any other company in this Sate, therefore the said seventh, eighth and tenth sections of said act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That the bonds herein provided to be sold by the Public Treasurer shall not be disposed of by him for less than their par value.

Ratified Feb. 16, 1861.

UNION MEETING IN WILKES.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In pursuance to very short notice, a large number of the citizens of Wilkes County, of all parties, assembled in the Court House in Wilkesborough on the 13th inst., and upon motion of John A. Hampton, Esq, L B Carmichael, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Dr N M Scales and Isaac R Wilbar requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, in case the people of the State should decide in favor of holding a Convention, to nominate Candidates to represent Wilkes county in said Convention. The Chairman further made an able and eloquent speech of some length, earnestly appealing to men of all parties to stand by and battle for the Union and Constitution.

On motion of J E Reynolds, a committee of thirteen was appointed by the chair to draft Resolutions and to suggest two suitable men as candidates. The following persons were appointed, to-wit: A L Russow, G B Phillips, Jno McNeel, Harrell Hays, Jas E Reynolds, Elisha Welborn, James W Hackett, John F Ferguson, Jas W Wright, A M Foster, L J Becknell and A B Carmichael. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was entertained by able and stirring speeches from John A Hampton and John Kerr Smith, Esqs, depicting the horrors of civil war likely to take place in the event of a dissolution of the Union, and urging the people to make one more united struggle for the Union.

The committee through their chairman reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That as heretofore, the people of this meeting are warmly attached to the Union of these States, and we do not recognize existing cause sufficieht to justify N. C. in separating herself from the Federal Union.

Resolved, That we will support no candidate or candidates for a seat in the State Convention, which may or may not assemble in pursuance of an act of the present General Assembly, who is not fully pledged to carry out the spirit and meaning of the above resolution.

Resolved, That we nominate unanimou ly, Dr James Calloway and Rev. Samuel P. Smith as candidates to represent us in the Convention proposed to be called.

Upon motion, it was ordered that copies of these proceedings be sent to the Raleigh Register, Greensboro' Patriot, Iredell Express and Fayetteville Observer, for publication.

On motion of A B Carmichael. the meeting adjourned.

L. B. CARMICHAEL. Ch'n.

N. M. SCALES, ISAAC R. WILBAR, } Sec's.

1861.
JAS. N. SMITH,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS,

Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors, &c.

INVITES the attention of Physicians to his large and select stock, which comprises every article usually kept in his line. Prompt attention paid to orders from the country.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1861. 89-itf

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Great demonstrations marked Mr. Lincoln's advent. In the evening he was waited on at the Astor House by large crowds, and to an address from a delegation of Republican clubs, after a few introductory remarks, he responded:—

"I have been occupying a position, since the presidential election, of silence—of avoiding public speaking; and of avoiding public writing. I have been doing so, because I thought, upon full consideration, that that was the proper course for me to take. [Great applause, and cries of "good" and "that's so."] I am brought before you now, and required to make a speech, when you all approve, more than anything else, the fact that I have been keeping silence. [Cheering, cries of "good," and laughter.] And now it seems to me the response you give to that remark ought to justify me in closing just here. [Continued laughter, and cries of "go on."] I have not kept silence since the presidential election for any party wantonness, or for any indifference to the anxieties that pervade the minds of men about the aspect of political affairs in this country. I kept silence for the reason that I supposed it was peculiarly proper I should do so until that time should come when, according to the custom of the country, I should speak officially. [Applause.] I had supposed that when the political drama being enacted before the country at this time, which is rapidly shifting in its scenes, preventing us from anticipating with any degree of certainty to-day what we should see to-morrow, that it was peculiarly fitting that I should see it all up to the very last minute; that I should take no grounds, so that with the shifting of scenes I would not also shift. I have said several times, on my journey, that, when the time does come (applause)—that when it does come I shall then take a ground which I think is right—a ground that I shall think right for the North, the South, the East, and the West—the whole country. [Cheering, and cries of "good."] And in saying so, I hope to feel no necessity pressing upon me to say anything in conflict with the Constitution, or in conflict with the perpetuity and union of these States (cheers), or in conflict with the perpetuity of the liberties of this people, or anything in conflict with anything whatever that I have ever given you reason to expect from me. [Applause.]

And now, my friends, have not I said enough? I think I have.

[Cries of 'no,' 'no,' 'go on' 'go on,' and 'three cheers for Abe Lincoln.' Three cheers were given.]

Well, now, my friends, there is a difference of opinion between you and me. I really think I have said enough, and I shall take the liberty of deciding the question myself.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and all the Border States, with perhaps the exception of one or two of the votes of Virginia, will vote to-morrow for the Border States' Proposition.

The President has informed several Democratic Senators that he will veto any measure that he deems partaking of the character of "coercion."

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 20.—The Departments of War, Navy, Justice, Postal Affairs, State and Treasury were organized to-day. The Cabinet will probably be nominated to-morrow.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 21, 1861.—Congress has confirmed the following appointments, viz: Toombs, of Georgia, Secretary of State; Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury; L. Pope Walker of Ala., Secretary of War.

FORT SMITH, Ark. Feb. 20.—The overland mail coach from Sherman, Tex., brings a report of the seizure of Forts Chadbourne and Belknap by the Texans; also of the overland coach with the mails and other property. The agents of the Company, it is said, are imprisoned.

A despatch from Washington says:—"A South Carolina Ex-Member of Congress writes to his friends in this city, that Fort Sumter will be attacked by the 4th of March next. The Montgomery Southern Congress is to be ignored by the people and Government of this State, or by the majority of them. South Carolina insists upon Free trade, and is particularly opposed to the proposed payment of duties on imported goods. The highest rate which she will consent to pay, is six and a quarter cents on imports. Any thing beyond this will be disowned and opposed.

The Queen's Speech.—The Queen's speech, delivered at the opening of Parliament, is in the usual strain, the largest paragraph being devoted to an expression of her Majesty's feeling for this country, as follows:

"Serious differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. It is impossible for me to look without great concern upon any event which can affect the happiness and welfare of a people nearly allied to my subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interest which I take in the well-being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the continent of America. I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the loyalty and attachment to my person and throne, manifested by my Canadian and other North American subjects, on the occasion of the residence of the Prince of Wales among them."

How the Queen Looked.—As usual, her Majesty was perfectly at ease, quietly looking round the splendid chamber as if she sat alone in it, and the surrounding 600 pair of eyes were bent on any one but her. As always on these great occasions, her Majesty wore robes of state, her dress being composed of silver tissue, striped with gold, and a superb train of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, and embroidered with gold, which was carried by the Ladies-in-Waiting and two pages. On her head was a demi-crown of brilliants, and with it were worn *en suite* a necklace, earrings, stomacher, and bracelets of diamonds. The Prince Consort wore his uniform as Field-Marshal with the riband of the Garter. "The Commons," after a long pause, were at last heard coming up in their usual rather tumultuous manner. The Speaker and Lord Palmerston, of course, led the van, but in the general rush forward for places no one else was distinguishable. Almost before the Commons had well taken their places, and while they were still whispering, "Hush, hush!" her Majesty opened her Speech, and at once read it out loudly and distinctly.

"Coercion."—The secession "fuss makers" are constantly harping upon their favorite word, "coercion," and are forever and ever expressing their fears about being coerced to stay in the Union. The "fear" probably grows out of desire. This anxiety to be coerced is of the same kind as the strict propriety of the single Kentucky female, who had a single beau. After setting up a long time, at a respectful distance, she suddenly squeaked out, "Quit squeezin' me!"

The startled Kentuckian exclaimed, "I hain't tetched you!"

"Well," said she, "you're goin' to, ain't you?"

Nashville Banner.

Jefferson Davis.—Jefferson Davis, who has just been chosen President of the Southern Confederacy, was born June 3, 1808, in what is now Todd County, Kentucky.

Contract Awarded.—We learn that a contract has been awarded to the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Company by the State for the manufacture of shell and shot and the remodeling of old flint guns belonging to the Government, and that the work is to be done at the Company's shop in Newbern, and to be superintended by J. D. Whitford, Esq., President of the Company, and Mr. Hudson, Master Machinist.—*Newbern Progress.*

Biblical Recorder.—The office of the Biblical Recorder, a Baptist paper in this city, was sold on yesterday at public sale, and was purchased by Rev. J. J. James, for several years past senior editor of the paper. He has heretofore been managing the concern for a number of stockholders, but now becomes sole owner. The Recorder is a large, well printed and ably conducted paper, and deserves the patronage of the Baptist denomination and the public generally.—*Raleigh Banner.*

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having ascertained from the public journals that our Legislature has passed the Convention Bill, and after a conversation with many of our citizens, have concluded to nominate our worthy citizen, JOHN D. SHAW, Esq. to represent us, the citizens of Richmond County, in said Convention.

MANY FRIENDS REGARDLESS OF PARTY.

Feb. 4, 1861. 95-1e

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 87-1ypd

LOST OR MISLAID.

The Manuscript of the History of Masonry in North Carolina from its earliest settlement to 1840.

ON leaving Fayetteville, I *had* designed leaving with Bro. A. M. Campbell the Manuscript History of Masonry in North Carolina, which until a recent period I supposed I had done. Bro. Campbell advises me to the contrary.

The *Work* possesses to *me* as well as to the *Craft* more than its intrinsic value; *several years of my leisure time were devoted to it.* It was folded in an old newspaper and laid aside to be left with Bro. A. M. C. Any one will be handsomely rewarded on returning it to him, or the Editors of the Observer.

JAMES BANKS,
Grand Historian of N. C.

Lake City, Fla., Feb'y 4, 1861.

P. S. To the Fraternity.

IF the pages are not soon returned, I shall re-commence my labors, so as to indemnify the G. L. for advances made for travelling expenses, &c. J. B.

Feb'y 4, 1861. 97-14t

The Justices of Cumberland County are requested to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday of March Term, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of County business.

D. G. MACRAE, Chm'n.

Feb'y 20. 98 tc

HORSES FOR SALE.

I HAVE several fine YOUNG HORSES, well broke to harness, which I have no use for, and will sell on very reasonable terms.

Also, 2 FINE MULES, at a very low price.

W. C. TROY.

Feb. 21, 1860. 98-2t

CARD TO MILITARY COMPANIES.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED!

SETS OF DIES FOR

THE NEW STATE ARMS BUTTON.

THE UNIFORMS for all Companies made and trimmed with

NORTH CAROLINA BUTTONS.

We can sell the Buttons at considerably less figures than they can be purchased for elsewhere. Shall keep a full supply on hand.

☞ THE BEST MILITARY CUTTER EMPLOYED.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Manufacturer of Civic and Military Work,
38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

Feb'y 18. 98-2t

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of the late S. W. Tillinghast, it is necessary that the business of the Firm of S. W. Tillinghast & Co., should be closed without delay. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to D. A. Ray, surviving partner, or to W. N. Tillinghast. The Books are at the Crockery Store.

Feb'y 18. 97-i4w

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION.

IN consequence of the decease of the late S. W. Tillinghast, the Stock of MERCHANDISE belonging to S. W. Tillinghast & Co., must be disposed of.

I will offer for sale, at Auction, commencing TUESDAY, March 12th 1861, a Large collection of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, comprising a greater variety than is usually found in one establishment, amongst which is a Large Assortment of CARPETS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. Most of this Stock was purchased last Fall. Terms at sale.

D. A. RAY, Surviving Partner.

Feb'y 18, 97-its

JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail, by

S. J. HINSDALE & O

Jan'y 21. 89 t.

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and r PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us, to whom we can refer.

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. Banks, Warren Prior, Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Major Wm. C Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Sampson Co.; A. R Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Duplin Co.; E. Stanly, Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Gov. Branch of Halifax Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co.; John Pool, Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6, 1860 24-itf

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight; as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81-16m.

Later from Europe.—The Nova Scotian has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 8th inst. The sales of Cotton for the week reached 50,000 bales. Middling qualities had declined ⅛d since Friday. Breadstuffs were steady, and market quiet.

Rejection by the Senate of Mr Black's Nomination.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate in Executive session to-day refused to confirm Mr. Black's nomination as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Arkansas Convention Election.—FORT SMITH, Feb. 20.—The counties of Benton, Washington, Sebastian and Crawford, in Western Arkansas, have given 4000 Union majority and the same majority against a Convention.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Feb. 20.—The official vote of Washington county is a majority against a Convention of 974; average majority of the Union ticket 1,400.

Prominent secessionists are gradually conceding that the State has gone against a Convention by a large majority.

Capture of a Slaver.—Intelligence from the coast of Africa states that the bark Clara Wilsor, of New York, with 750 Africans, has been captured by a Spanish steamer.

TO THE AGRICULTURIST.

SOMBRERO PHOSPHATIC GUANO.

WE refer you to the following certificates of eminent Chemists who have analyzed this invaluable Phosphate; (many others can be adduced.) Also, the correspondence from different sections of the country showing the value placed upon this Manure by those who have used it.

All we ask is a fair trial, knowing you will give it the preference over any other now in use.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29, 1857.

I have analyzed a sample of Guano imported per Schr. "E. C. Howard," from the Island of Sombrero, for Messrs. Wood & Grant, and find it to yield the following:

Phosphate of Lime,	84
Carbonate of Lime,	3.6
Sulphate of Lime,	1.8
Chloride of Sodium, &c.,	1.6
Organic Matter,	2.7
Water,	3.4
Salica, Alumina, &c.,	.5
	100.0

Signed, JAMES

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1861.

SENSATION WORK.—Senator Clingman is busily engaged in an effort to "precipitate" North Carolina, as some other Southern States have been, into disunion. He appears not to have discovered that that game has been played out. It utterly failed in Virginia and Tennessee; and it will fail in North Carolina. Clingman is too well known. His first despatch was to the Charlotte Bulletin. Here is another to the Wilmington Herald:—

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 22d, 1861.

To the Editor of the Herald:—Neither Crittenden's plan nor its equivalent will be adopted. North Carolina must decide either to help Lincoln subjugate the South, or join the Southern Confederacy.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

This is very positive—more so than a man who regards his character for truth would be likely to write. Why not wait and see what will or will not be adopted? And there is no occasion for North Carolina to make any such decision as Clingman pretends. It is all meant to frighten voters out of their wits.

But he has been writing a letter also, which is thus shown up in the Standard this morning:—

Look out for Roorbacks!—Union Men be not misled or deceived!—We have before us a pamphlet printed at the disunion office in this City, containing a letter from Hon. Thos. L. Clingman addressed to James R. Love, Jr., Esq., and a letter from W. H. Thomas, Esq., [State Senator] to his immediate constituents of Jackson county.

Mr Clingman says in his letter that

"Lincoln and the great body of his followers have taken the ground that no compromise can be made with rebels and traitors, as they call the States that have seceded, and that until they have been reduced to obedience, or in fact subjugated, no terms of conciliation can be listened to."

The above is totally untrue. Mr. Lincoln has taken no such ground. He has not said one word about "subjugating" the seceded States or "reducing them to obedience." On the contrary, he has recently spoken of the South with great respect, and has declared in one of his late speeches that he will labor "for the good both of the North and the South of this country—for the one and the other, and *all* sections of the country." And in the same speech he said, "I still have confidence that the Almighty Maker of the universe will bring us through all our difficulties." Does that look like war and subjugation?

But Mr. Clingman, after repeating the slang about white and negro equality, and predicting that in a certain event the South will be reduced to the condition of Jamaica or St. Domingo, says—

"I repeat, that the only question which now remains to us is whether we will join the abolitionists in making war on the rights of the South, including our own, or whether we shall take our stand with those who are fighting for our rights as well as their own. None but those who are at *heart* for *unconditional submission* to the Black Republicans, can deny that this is the issue that rises above all others. A vote for submission to Lincoln is a vote for *civil war and negro equality*."

We pronounce the foregoing statements of the Senator totally untrue. He has misstated the issue, and he would mislead and deceive the honest people of the State. We repel with indignation the gross insult which he has offered to the Union men of North Carolina. They are no more for "unconditional submission to the Black Republicans" than he is,—they are as true to the South as he is, but thank God, they are still true to the Union, and they are not false, as he is, to the glorious memories of the revolution and the banner of the stars and stripes.

We warn the honest people of the State against this letter from Mr. Clingman. Believe it not! It is not true. It was written with the view to hurry the State out of the Union, and thus involve our people in civil war. We are no apologist of Mr. Lincoln. We are as much opposed to his principles as Mr. Clingman is; but, fellow-citizens, in a crisis like this *the truth must be told*, and falsehood must be exposed, no matter who utters it.

Mr. Thomas states in his letter that the so-called peace Congress in Washington "has proved unsuccessful"—and he refers to Mr. Clingman's letter to prove this. And Mr. Thomas adds—

"And the bill to commence war upon the seceding States passed before the Commissioners adjourned; and thereupon the Virginia Convention prepared for secession, which will no doubt be consummated in a few days."

Now, fellow-citizens, the Commissioners are still in session—the Peace Congress has not adjourned—and the prospect is that they will agree on some plan which will be satisfactory to Virginia and North Carolina. Nor has any bill to "commence war upon the seceding States" been passed. Nor has the Virginia Convention prepared for secession; nor is it true that secession in that State will "be consummated in a few days." Indeed, if the Virginia Convention were to pass an act of secession—which that body is not at all likely to do—it could have no effect until ratified by the people, who voted in the late election of delegates by fifty thousand majority that no act of the Convention shall be binding until submitted to and approved by them. And yet Virginia will secede at once, and her act of secession will "be consummated in a few days!"

We warn the people against unfounded reports, bogus telegraphic dispatches, and all sort of stories which will be circulated in order to influence votes. Pay no attention to these stories. Their object is to mislead and deceive. The disunionists are desperate, and they will resort to desperate means to accomplish their ends.

IDENTITY OF INTERESTS.—If any proof is needed that there is a decided incompatibility between the interests of the Cotton States Confederacy and the Border States, it is furnished by the organ of South Carolina, the Charleston Mercury. That paper admits that provisions have been incorporated into the new constitution for the purpose of satisfying certain scruples of the Border States and inducing them to join the new Confederacy, which provisions it is not intended shall be embraced in the Permanent Constitution. In other words, the Border States are to be *deceived* into a union with the Cotton States, by guarantees which it is not meant shall be faithfully fulfilled. It is true that while the Mercury admits and asserts this, it at the same time complains against both the policy and the honesty of such a procedure. The following, from a later number of that paper than the one from which we copied on Thursday, is a further proof that the Provisional Constitution has been framed with "reference to the prejudices and predilections" of the Border States, with a "desire to conciliate by compromises and equivocations," and with no idea that these said prejudices and predilections are to be regarded any longer than is necessary to secure the co-operation of the Border States. *Then* look out for wild Africans and free trade:—

"We would respectfully ask that the great fundamental law upon which our future so greatly depends, will be considered and matured *without reference to the prejudices and predilections of those who are not now concerned*, and solely with a view to the interests and security of those who are represented at Montgomery. A Provisional Government and a Constitution is one thing which may have many defects without serious damage. A permanent Constitution and Government is another and a vastly more important thing. Upon it, and the proper use of power now within our hands, the prosperity and destiny of the country may depend. We trust that the Congress will rise above any mere exigencies of the times—any *short-sighted desire to conciliate by compromises or equivocations*, and construct a form of government, based upon the lessons of the last fifty years, entirely suitable to the States represented at Montgomery, and such as will be closed against constructive usurpations and stable. We do not want doubt, dissatisfaction or revision here, in order to please others. Now is the time to perfect the great work. The opportunity will never occur again. We hope no effort will be spared and that there is the statesmanship in the body to be equal to the task. A failure now, will probably be a failure forever. Any emendation of the old Constitution is now or never. The Border States will never correct hereafter what the Cotton States leave uncorrected, particularly when a two-thirds vote will be requisite."

Some person has sent us a Columbia South Carolinian which denies that the Mercury speaks the sentiment of South Carolina on either free trade or the slave trade. This may be so; but all the evidence we have seen is to the contrary. So far, South Carolina has carried out the Mercury's plans, and it is thus shown that the Mercury has been the organ of the dominant party in the State; a fact of which we have had satisfactory assurances from a high quarter in that State. And it is written from Montgomery that the South Carolina members of the Congress went strongly for both free trade and the slave trade.

ELECTION RETURNS.—Our friends will greatly oblige us by sending in the returns of the election on Thursday next as soon as results are ascertained.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CONVENTION.

MOORE.—Messrs. W. P. Martin and J. T. Phillips, both Union.

CARTHAGE, Feb. 23d, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—Please announce that William P. Martin has been nominated, by a convention composed of citizens of all parts of the county, as a candidate to represent the County of Moore in the State Convention, should there be one. Mr. Martin is a true constitutional Union man, and is of the hopeful class. We commend the convention for selecting a man so well worthy the confidence of the people.

Moore County will doubtless go largely against the Convention next Thursday.

MOONSHANNER, N. C., Feb'y 22.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—At the request of many citizens you will please announce in the Observer that Josiah T. Phillips, Esq. is a Union candidate for Delegate to the Convention from Moore County. Mr. Phillips is a real Union man and opposed to a Convention.

YADKIN AND SURRY.—Hon. R. C. Puryear is the Union candidate in Yadkin. In Surry, William Haymore is the Union, and James C. Norman the secession candidate. A friend writes:—

RICHMOND HILL, Feb. 18, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Dear Sirs:—At the largest meeting ever held in the County, at Yadkinville, on the 16th inst., Hon. R. C. Puryear was nominated as a Delegate for Convention. Old party lines were marked out, and though Col. Puryear has fought the Democrats as hard as any man in the State, they are now willing to trust him in case we have a Convention; they know him to be honest and true. We are almost a unit against Convention. I don't think there will be 50 votes in the county for it. William Haymore is the Union candidate in Surry; a Democrat, and a worthy and popular man. He will be elected. Jas. C. Norman is the candidate for the secessionists, though there are not many open secessionists in the County.

NEW HANOVER.—The "conservative" voters of New Hanover will support W. A. Wright and John Dawson, Esqs. in opposition to Messrs. Ashe and Cowan.

ANSON.—Besides Thomas S. Ashe and W. G. Smith, Esqs., we see by the Argus that James A. Leak, Esq. is a candidate.

WILKES.—Dr. James Calloway and Rev. S. P. Smith, Union. See proceedings.

ROCKINGHAM.—Hon. Thomas Settle and Dr. Edward T. Brodnax are the Union candidates. Hon. David S. Reid and Hon. A. M. Scales are the Secession nominees, but seem to have the secession fever in a very mild form as yet.

CRAVEN.—Messrs. John D. Whitford and George Green are candidates

IREDELL.—Hon. Anderson Mitchell and Col. Thomas A. Allison are the Union candidates.

YANCY.—J. W. Garland is the Union, and M. P. Penland the secession candidate.

RUTHERFORD AND POLK.—The Union candidates are Gen. G. W. Logan and B. T. Justice, Esq. Secession candidates D. C Durham and James H. Carson, Esqrs.

HYDE.—E. L. Mann, Union. Dr. G. W. Hodges, Secession.

PASQUOTANK.—W. H. Davis, Secessionist, opposes Dr. Speed, Union.

HERTFORD.—Hon. W. N. H. Smith is the Union, and Dr. G. C. Moore the Secession candidate.

LENOIR.—George Washington Esq. is the Union candidate.

GREENE.—Etheldred F. Ruffin, secession.

STOKES.—Hon. John Hill is the Union candidate.

ALEXANDER.—A. M. Bogle, Union.

TICKETS.—Tickets for the Constitutional Union Candidates for the Convention in Cumberland and Harnett Counties, and for "Convention', and No "Convention," may be had at this office.

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.—There are but few Counties in North Carolina in which the Secession candidates for the State Convention honestly avow their principles. In New Hanover and Mecklenburg, and perhaps a few other counties, they feel themselves strong enough to come out plainly for immediate secession and disunion. Elsewhere they attempt to deceive the people under one pretence or another. Even in Wake they sail under false colors. The State Journal, an open advocate of immediate secession, now that the question comes directly to the people, heads the disunion Ticket thus: "States Rights Union Ticket."

Trust them not, either in Wake or elsewhere!

HUMBUGGERY.—The Wilmington Journal says,—

"We must take part with the Southern States or assist Lincoln in making war upon them."

If the Journal's "We" means that the Editor of that paper "must" do one or the other of those silly or wicked things, nobody can complain. But he has no right to say "must" to the people of North Carolina, who may not choose to adopt either of his alternatives.

WORSE AND WORSE.—The Montgomery (Ala.,) correspondent of the Charleston Mercury is getting more and more hopeless and wrathy as to the Permanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. He says,—

"The Convention is at sea; and vague dreads of the future, and terrors of the people, and in some degree a want of statesmanship, paralyze all useful and essential reform, and weaken men into inaction. Let your people prepare their minds for a failure in the future Permanent Southern Constitution. For South Carolina is about to be saddled with almost every grievance except Abolition, for which she has long struggled, and just withdrawn from the late United States Government. Surely McDuffie lived in vain, and Calhoun taught for nought if we are again to be plundered and our commerce crippled, destroyed, by tariffs—even discriminating tariffs. Yet this is the almost inevitable prospect. The fruit of the labors of thirty odd long years, in strife and bitterness, is about to slip through our fingers. But is this all we are about to be called on to enact and bear? It is only the beginning."

He then goes on to complain of the three-fifths rule of representation for slaves as "a yankee swindle," which must not be submitted to because it would not only stultify South Carolina but dwarf her powers. She has more slaves in proportion to her whites than any other State, and therefore every person, white and black, should be counted in representation, so as to give South Carolina "what political power she possesses."

"For what (says he) have we cast off the North as a rotten incubus, if we are thus to re-enact all of their swindles, outrages, and insolences upon ourselves?"

SEWARD'S VIEWS.—In these days of Sensation stories by telegraph and otherwise, it is refreshing to get an item from a responsible and reliable source. Such is the following extract from the report of the committee of New York merchants who carrried to Washington the memorial of 38,000 voters of that city in favor of the Crittenden plan. This is what they say of Mr. Seward's reply to them.

"In regard to the issue of the pending controversy, he expressed the confident hope that, through the conciliatory and peaceful action of the incoming Administration, the South would be won back to a higher regard for the Union,—a Union to which she is invited to return by a recollection of the manifold blessings enjoyed in the past, and in whose honor and renown she must ever have a real and abiding interest, despite the manifestations of passion now so rife in certain quarters of the country."

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury (himself at the safe distance of 500 miles from Fort Sumter) writes as follows to that paper:—

"Had a timely collision been had at Sumter, Virginia and the rest might now have been with you. Inactivity is not always masterly."

The "precipitators" have preferred a different sort of activity from that above suggested. Lying telegraphic despatches, letters, and every device of that kind, suited better than the smell of Sumter's powder. There has been no inactivity in that line.

THE LEGISLATURE.—This body has been working very hard for a week or two past. We suppose that the resolution to adjourn *sine die* at 6 o'clock this morning has been carried into effect, and that we shall have for our Thursday's issue the results of the session of more than three months.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—The 22d of February is a Regular Parade day of the Independent Company and the Lafayette Light Infantry of this town, and they accordingly thus observed the day, and both fired the usual salutes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We take from the Standard proceedings of Wednesday evening and Thursday. Our Reporters' letters furnish proceedings since.

In the Senate, on Wednesday evening, the committee on election of Adjutant General reported that J F Hoke received 68; E G Haywood, 6; A K Simonton, 56; W E Mann, 5; F T Bryan, 5; C P Kingsbury, 2; Simpson, 1. No election The election was postponed to the night session, and the result was: Hoke 76, Simonton 68. Haywood 4, Jordan 1. Capt Hoke elected. [Salary $1800.]

On Thursday, a House resolution allowing members to draw their per diem during the Christmas holidays was defeated, yeas 9, nays 28. A bill to prevent trading with slaves, and a bill repealing the law exempting State bonds from taxation, were passed. The bill to abolish freehold qualification of jurors was defeated by the Speaker's casting vote, and some other bills of no importance were tabled.

At the Evening session, bills increasing Comptroller's salary to $1,750; amending charter of Bank of Wilmington; requiring triennial Bank statements; to perfect land titles; were passed. Bills to charter Bank of Alamance; for a State Normal School; to remove Jewish disabilities; to aid N C Military Institute at Charlotte; and others of no interest, were tabled or rejected. And bill with amendments, reported by joint committee, concerning Deep River Improvements was discussed at some length, and rejected.

NIGHT SESSION—FROM OUR REPORTER.

Mr Thomas of J, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a substitute for the bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad. Substitute adopted.

Mr Hall offered an amendment that the gauge of said road shall be the same as the roads of this State. Not adopted, yeas 14, nays 15.

Mr Burton, an amendment that said road shall discriminate in freight against any road where this road crosses other roads in this State. Adopted.

Mr Lane, an amendment that said road shall not connect with the Charlotte and Columbia road at Charlotte. Not adopted, yeas 18, nays 20.

Mr Worth moved to lay the bill on the table. Adopted, yeas 17, nays 17. The Speaker voting in the affirmative.

Many private bills and resolutions were disposed of, mostly by laying on the table, equivalent to rejection.

A bill to amend 16th and 17th sections of chap. 34 of Revised Code concerning the circulation of incendiary documents, passed its several readings and ordered to be enrolled.

A bill to require the reading of minutes of County Courts each day, was passed and ordered to be enrolled.

A bill to incorporate Cheraw and Coalfields railroad, was taken up. The committee on Internal Improvement reported a substitute which was adopted.

Mr Walkup offered an amendment that the road shall not extend toward the town of Cheraw farther than the town of Rockingham, Richmond County. Not adopted, yeas 15, nays 16.

Mr Lane offered an amendment that the gauge of said road shall be the same as N. C. roads. Adopted. The bill then passed its several readings.

A message from the Commons announced its nonconcurrence in the amendment of the Senate to the Revenue bill, and proposed to appoint a committee of conference upon the same. Concurred in; and Messrs Winstead and Worth appointed Senate Committee.

Mr Turner offered a resolution requiring the Speaker to have read the Farewell Address of Washington on to-morrow morning in the Senate, and that he invite the House of Commons, Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court to be present.

Pending vote on resolution the Senate at 10½ o'clock adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 22.

Mr Hall introduced a bill to authorize the sale of the State's interest in Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

A bill from the Commons to incorporate the St. Catharine and Charlotte railroad co., passed its several readings and ordered to be enrolled.

A bill from the Commons to extend the limits of Salisbury, passed its several readings.

A bill to authorize the Petersburg railroad Co. to purchase one-half of the Roanoke and Seaboard railroad. Passed, yeas 26, nays 6.

Mr. Lane from the committee to examine into the affairs of the Atlantic and N. C. railroad submitted a minority report.

The bill to authorize the formation of limited partnerships, passed its several readings.

The engrossed bill concerning bonds of Wilmington and Weldon railroad passed.

A bill to amend the charters of Fayetteville and Western, Fayetteville and Albemarle, and Fayetteville and Northern Plank road companies, was passed.

A bill to diminish cost of suits at law, was laid on the table.

A bill to divide the State into eight judicial circuits was rejected.

A resolution providing for the publication of colonial records and provincial Legislative proceedings of N. C., was passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Hall's bill to sell the State's interest in the C. F. & D. R Nav. Co. was taken up, opposed by Mr Pitchford, and advocated by Mr Hall, who was as much opposed as the Senator to selling the work if the Legislature would appropriate anything to it. He thought something should be done with it.

On motion of Mr Pitchford it was laid on the table.

The rejected bill for the relief of the D. R. & C. F. Nav. Co. was then reconsidered and passed.

The bill to secure the property of married women was advocated by Messrs Arendell and Faison and opposed by Mr Outlaw, and rejected, yeas 16, nays 20.

A bill to authorize the County Courts to purchase arms and munitions of war. Mr Turner moved to strike out "guns" and insert "ploughs." Not adopted. Bill then passed 2d and 3d readings.

A message from the Commons transmitted a Revenue bill reported by the joint committee of Conference, announced the concurrence of the Commons in the report and asked that of the Senate.

The bill was read. The Senate refused to concur; yeas 10 nays 18. A message was sent to the Commons announcing that fact and proposing another committee of conference.

A bill to diminish costs of suits in Equity sales for partition, read 2d and 3d times and passed.

A bill to amend an act extending the Superior Court of Rowan to two weeks, passed.

At 2 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

Afternnoon Session.—After some unimportant business, a bill to prevent damages by camp fires was passed and ordered to be enrolled.

A bill relating to election of Constables was laid on the table.

A bill to amend sec. 7 of chap. 66 of Revised Code relative to free negroes carrying arms, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

Messrs Faison and Thomas of D. were appointed on the part of the Senate, on the second committee of conference on the Revenue bill.

A bill concerning Banks laid on the table.

A bill appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of arms and munitions of war, if deemed necessary by the Governor and council for the protection of property of the people of the State, passed its several readings, ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the House.

An engrossed bill concerning Insane persons passed and ordered to be enrolled.

A bill to amend the act creating the Sinking Fund passed and ordered to be enrolled.

A bill to amend sec. 2 of chap. 118 of the Revised Code concerning widows passed and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to increase the salaries of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts laid on the table.

A number of private bills were disposed of.

The Senate took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

Night Session.—An engrossed bill to amend chap. 2d of the Revised Code concerning Agriculture and Geology, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

An engrossed bill concerning the County Court of Columbus, passed.

A message from the Commons announced its concurrence in the report of the committee of conference on Revenue bill.

On motion of Mr Simpson, the bill was recommitted to the committee of conference for a written report.

Received from the Commons a written report of the committee of conference on the Revenue bill Concurred in, yeas 15, nays 15. The Speaker voting in the affirmative Consequently the bill passed.

A bill for the relief of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co. lost, after considerable discussion. Yeas 4, nays 25. The Senate, at 25 minutes to 11, adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

An engrossed bill supplemental to an act of the present session to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company, was rejected, yeas 10, nays 16. Afterwards passed, 16 to 10. (Loans $200,000 of State bonds.)

Engrossed bills to provide for limited partnerships; to incorporate the University Railroad Co. were passed.

An engrossed bill to incorporate Caswell Railroad; (allows the N. C. Railroad to subscribe $50,000 for a Railroad from the Company's Shops to Milton.) Passed, yeas 15, nays 15. Speaker voting in the affirmative.

Received from the Commons an engrossed bill for sale of State's interest in C. F. and D. R. Nav. Co. with an amendment authorizing the commissioners to sell the State's interest "provided they should deem it propitious to the interest of the State." Concurred in.

Engrossed bill to incorporate the N. C. Shoe Man'g Co. in Charlotte. Passed.

At 2 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—Engrossed bill to amend an act to incorporate the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company was taken up on its 3d reading.

Mr. Hall presented an amendment that the gauge of said road shall be the same as the N. C. roads. Not adopted.

He then presented another amendment that the gauge shall not be the same as the roads of N. C. or S. C. but an independent gauge. Adopted, yeas 17, nays 10. Bill then passed. Yeas 16, nays 12.

The Senate at 10 minutes to 6, took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

[Many other private bills were passed to-day.

In the Commons, on Wednesday evening, the consideration of the bill to amend the State Constitution so as to tax slaves *ad valorem* was resumed, several amendments made, and then the whole matter recommitted to committee on constitutional reform.

The night session was devoted to private bills.

On Thursday, Mr Hanes of Davidson offered resolutions in response to those from Kentucky, and applying to Congress to call a National Convention. Referred.

The Senate bill chartering Greenville and Goldsboro' railroad was passed. So also, bills to charter a road from A & N C Road to W & W Road near Warsaw; extending time of payment by W & W Road of bonds due the State; to permit R & G Road to increase its stock to $1,500,000; to charter Salem and Thomasville Turnpike; in favor of Davidson College; and altering Revised Code concerning county taxes in counties through which the W, C & R Railroad passes.

At the evening session, bills to charter Bank of Macon; to charter a railroad from Lenoir, Catawba Co., to Lincolnton; to charter Williamston & Tarboro' Railroad; were passed. The Bank of Thomasville and the Charlotte Savings Bank were rejected.

NIGHT SESSION—FROM OUR REPORTER.

The Senate bill to charter the Bank of Thomasville was rejected on 2d reading, yeas 24, nays 44.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting House engrossed bill entitled Revenue, with amendments.

A motion to concur in the amendments was rejected. On motion of Mr Hoke, a message was sent to the Senate proposing a committee of conference on the same, and Messrs Mendenhall and Person were appointed on the part of the House.

Senate bill to increase the Salary of State Comptroller was read first time.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb'y 22.

After disposing of some unimportant bills, on motion of Mr Branch, a bill to prevent obstructions in Northeast fork of Cape Fear, and in Goshen rivers, passed its several readings.

A bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Southwestern Railroad Company, was read 2d and 3d times, and passed, 52 to 18.

Senate bills to extend the limits of the town of Lexington.

To alter the rules of evidence in certain cases.

Concerning oysters and other fish, passed 3d reading.

A bill to repeal an act passed at the present session, entitled an act for the relief of the banks and the people, was read first time, discussed at some length, and rejected.

Mr Person, from the committee of Conference on the Revenue bill made a report, in which the House concurred. [The principal features in the amendments proposed, different from the former bill, is a tax of 18 cents on the $100 value of land, and a tax of 2 cents a mile upon "dead heads" on railroads.]

On motion of Mr Galloway, a bill to amend the charter of the Dan River and Coalfields railroad, and of the Greensboro' and Leaksville railroad, and on motion of Mr Carson, a bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, were each taken up and passed their several readings.

Mr Poindexter moved to reconsider the vote by which the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad bill was tabled to-day. Agreed to. A motion then to suspend the rules and put the bill on its second and third readings, was rejected; and the House took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—The Chair appointed Messrs. Person and Mendenhall on second Committee of Conference on Revenue Bill.

A bill to prevent free negroes from returning to the State after 10 days absence, (except those employed on vessels, rafts &c.) passed.

The House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

Night Session.—Mr Person, from the Committee of Conference, reported the Revenue bill nearly as before, but omitting the tax on "dead heads" and bagatelle tables. After debate by Messrs Hill, Crumpler and Martin, report concurred in, yeas 54, nays 37.

A message from the Senate transmitted engrossed bill making appropriation to continue the C. F. and D. R Slack Water Nav'n. Read and rejected.

A resolution to print the old Colonial Records and Legislative Proceedings of North Carolina was discussed at some length and passed, 45 to 45—the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

The rejected bill to amend charter of Bank of Salisbury was reconsidered, extensively discussed, amended and passed, 43 to 41.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23

[Upon this last day of the Session the Reporter wishes to acknowledge the many acts of courtesy and kindness he has received from the Officers and Members of the House, by which the performance of his sometimes difficult duties was facilitated; and also to ask pardon for any defect or failure in his reports.]

A bill to increase the Comptroller's salary was rejected.

A message from the Senate proposing to dispense with the engrossing of such bills and resolutions, passing either House, as are written in a fair hand, without interlining, &c. was concurred in.

The private calendar was taken up and many bills passed; among them, to authorize the County Court of Columbus to keep open certain streams; to authorize Rowan County Court to levy taxes for certain purposes; to incorporate North State Rolling Mills; to repeal act to restore jury trials in County Court of Robeson; and to incorporate Chatham Ore Hill Iron Company.

Bill to regulate the measurement of Corn at Wilmington was opposed by Messrs Farrow and McCleese, advocated by Messrs Person and Meares, and rejected, yeas 15, nays 30.

Bill to incorporate Lumber Creek High School in Robeson, passed. And this closed the private calendar.

A bill to continue the improvements on Deep River was amended by providing for the sale of the State's interest in the work, was passed and sent to the Senate.

A message was received from the Governor suggesting that some disposition be made of the Deep River Improvement

The bill providing for a Mechanic's lien law was taken up.

A message from the Senate with engrossed bill to authorize County Courts to purchase arms and munitions of war. [Permits County Courts to levy tax and issue County bonds for the purpose.] Read first time, and the House refused to have the same read the second time.

Mr. Fagg moved to take up the "stay law" bill.

Mr. Bachelor demanded the yeas and nays, resulted, yeas 38, nays 44; so it was not taken up.

Mr. Russ moved to reconsider the Thomasville Bank bill. Agreed to, and the bill passed 2d reading. Recess till half past 3 o'clock.

MISSOURI FOR THE UNION!—Missouri takes position with Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The election last week resulted in an overwhelming Union victory. Not ten Secessionists are elected to the Convention.

"LESSER LIGHTS."—What an intelligent correspondent must he of the Charleston Courier be, to class Judge Ruffin as he does in one of his late letters, as follows:—

"There are a large number of distinguished people here just now. In a walk through the corridor of Willard's you may see in an evening, Bancroft, the historian, Commodore Armstrong, Gen. Barringer, of North Carolina, Gov. Reid, of the same State, and also Governors Morehead and Winslow, of the "Old North," while such lesser lights as Gen. Wool, of the Army, Guthrie and Clay, of Kentucky, Judge Ruffin, of North Carolina, Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, and a host of Commodores," &c. &c.

POLITICS IN RANDOLPH.—A gentleman writes from Long's Mills:—

"Our people with few exceptions will vote unanimously "no Convention." We are in favor of such a Convention as Mr. Pool advocated last Summer, which these same now-Convention-loving people opposed."

THE COTTON STATES.—The National Intelligencer has the following letter:—

LOUISVILLE, (KY.) February 13.

Gentlemen:—Southern letters received in this city express strong grounds for hope that the seceding States will return. They declare that the people of Louisiana and other States are looking hopefully to the Border Slave States remaining in the Union as an assurance that they, through these Border States mediation, can be received back after the delirium of secession is over; that if the people of the Gulf States obtain the assurance of a faithful enforcement of the Constitution in some such form as the Crittenden bill suggests, they themselves will coerce their own conspirators; that for the Union, and the clearly guaranteed rights of the South, under the present Constitution of the United States, there is arrayed this hour a vast majority of the people of the Gulf States; and that a compromise, on such a basis, would put down all who should exclaim against its provisions.

The same paper has the following from Indiana:—

INDIANAPOLIS, February 14.

I know this State well, and hear from all parts of it. Whenever the Crittenden or other similar proposition is submitted to the people of Indiana two-thirds of them—more likely three-fourths—will vote for it. Be sure of this.

The Charleston Mercury of the 22d states that it had special dispatches of a stealthy reinforcement of Fort Sumter; and that a pilot had seen the steamship Daniel Webster (supposed to have the reinforcements.) Every thing was put in readiness, but no steamship made her appearance.

Later from Europe.—The America brings Liverpool dates to the 9th inst

Commercial.—Sales of cotton on Saturday, (9th,) 6,000 bales. Prices weak, with little inquiry.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.—LATEST.

Mr. Lincoln at Philadelphia.—Mr. Lincoln arrived on Thursday afternoon and had a great reception. On Friday he spoke, saying, according to the telegraph:—

"That the country can be saved only on the principles of the Declaration of Independence, which gave liberty not only to the people of this country, but to the whole world for all future time. If it cannot be saved without giving up these principles, he had rather be assassinated than to surrender it. In his view of the present aspect of affairs, there was no need for bloodshed or war. He was not in favor of such a recourse, and would say in advance, that there would be no bloodshed unless it was forced upon the Government in self-defence. He might have said some indiscreet things, but he had said nothing he was not willing to live and die by."

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 21.—Mr. Cobb introduced a resolution in the Congress to-day instructing Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of laying a duty on cotton exported from the Confederate States to any foreign country, which was adopted.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 22d.—Congress has unanimously passed an act declaring and establishing the FREE navigation of the Mississippi. The act gives general satisfaction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Peace Congress arrived at no result to-day. Reports of a disagreement are current. [A week ago, the report was that it had broken up.]

Official tidings were received yesterday from Major Anderson. All that he required was more money for the supply of the garrison.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The Common Council have passed a resolution censuring Senator Sumner for his remarks relative to the signers of the petition in favor of the Crittenden resolution.

Illness of Major Anderson.—The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch confirms the report that Major Anderson was lying ill at Fort Sumter, on the 17th inst. His disease is pneumonia, and Dr. Robertson, of Charleston, was attending him.

The New York Daily Times, a leading Republican journal, comments as follows on the "prospect before us:"

"We are soon to have a Republican Administration, which is to prove the entire groundlessness of the assumptions upon which secession is based. When the supports are taken away the edifice must fall. Neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Seward will adopt a policy of coercion. Nothing will be left to the Southern States but to return. With the treatment they are to receive they will not be able to offer even to themselves an apology for any other course. The Southern Congress now in session cannot fail to see the utter impossibility of constructing upon an independent basis a Southern Republic. A hostile attitude to the United States would completely isolate it from the world."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Tariff Bill much amended was passed, 25 to 14. In the course of the debate the following passage occurred:—

Mr. Hale should vote for this tariff, though, so far as this tax on tea, coffee, sugar, and iron went, it would be an unmitigated burden on the people of New Hampshire. But he felt confident that the patriotism of his people would induce them to submit to those duties, which had been made necessary to the preservation of the Government from the effects of four years of Democratic misrule.

Mr. Clingman wished to know how it came to pass, if the fault is laid on Democratic shoulders, that last October the credit of the country was good and its bonds at a premium, and now they are eleven per cent. below par? If the Senator from New Hampshire wished to restore credit to the Government, all he would have to do would be to get Lincoln and Hamlin to resign, and let a Democratic Administration be restored, and all would be right.

Mr. Fessenden wished to know if it would also be necessary that Mr. Floyd should go back to the War Department?

On Thursday, the House resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to discontinue mail service in the Seceding States, where its safety is threatened, was opposed by Mr Hunter, who said that if those States were in the Union, Government had no power to deprive them of their right, under the Constitution, to mail facilities. He disliked the term "insurrection." It looked like coercion, and was the first step to war and its unmitigated horrors. If reconstruction was impracticable, the best step would be peaceable separation. If that was understood to-day, commerce and trade would be resumed in all their channels, and the country would again be prosperous.

Mr Doolittle said that this was not a coercive measure but a measure of peace.

Mr Hunter was glad to learn that the Senator from Wisconsin did not vote for this bill as a coercive measure. He hoped that no party would commit itself to such a policy, but if such was not its intention there was no need of the bill.

Mr Douglas thought that the measure was one of peace. He believed that the offensive terms should be stricken out. He believed, too, that there were as many disunionists on the Northern side as on the Southern side of the Chamber—and that there was a plot to break up the Union under the pretence of preserving it.

Other speeches, *pro* and *con*, were made.

During the session, Mr Bragg presented the credentials of Mr Clingman, Senator elect for the next term. [His next term begins under "Old Abe." The love of office is strong—"few die; and *none* resign."]

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Bocock spoke at length against the militia bill. The Navy Bill was taken up to consider the Senate amendment appropriating twelve hundred thousand dollars for construction of seven steam-screw sloops; having been read—and Mr. Garnett, Virginia Democrat, offered a proviso that said ships shall not be used to execute Federal laws, or aid either a land or naval force in any States claiming to be without the Federal jurisdiction. Mr. G. spoke in favor of his proviso; in his closing remarks, said that any attempt to collect the Revenue in the Seceding States would lead to war, and it was for that purpose, and that Mr. Lincoln might have a sort of imperial guard, that military forces were being concentrated in the capital.

Mr. Millson, Virginia Democrat, protested against the efforts to represent every subject of legislation, even the most ordinary, as a means of coercion against Southern States. He suggested to his colleague that if they endeavored to create such an impression in matters comparatively immaterial, they would soon cease to gain credit when they should raise their voices against measures which were actually objectionable. The appropriation would not be available till the 1st of July, and it would be full two years before the vessels could be constructed, and before that time the country's difficulties would be brought to a close one way or other.

Mr. Garnett's amendment was rejected and that of the Senate was agreed to.

In the evening, Mr. Ruffin of N. C. made a hot secession speech.

On Thursday, Mr Bocock concluded his speech against the militia Bill. He predicted that if the bill passed the border States would within sixty days join the Southern Confederacy. He denounced and execrated the bill. After some further discussion the matter was postponed to Monday.

On Friday, there was no session in the House. The Senate was engaged on California business.

Dissolution.

THE firm of O. S. BALDWIN & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will settle up the affairs of the concern. In their absence, A. H. Baldwin or Gurdon Deming, Esq. are authorized to receipt for any moneys due us.

O. S. BALDWIN.
H. H. MUNSON.

Feb'y 22, 1861. 99*3t

Eclectic Magazine for March.

Feb'y 23. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE for $6 15, made by N. J. King, and payable to the subscriber; and an order for $6 85 given by William McFarland, and also payable to the subscriber. All persons are cautioned against trading for above note or order. JOHN EASOM.

Cumberland Co., Feb'y 21, 1861. It

MARRIED,

At the residence of Jesse Muse, Esq., by the same, on the evening of the 16th inst., Mr. ELI P. SEAWELL to Miss MARTHA, daughter of Joseph and Catharine Caddell, all of Moore county.

Spirit of the Age please copy.

DIED,

In Boonsboro', Maryland, on the 21st, after a short illness, RICHARD H. DRANE, aged 32 years, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Drane, of Wilmington.

In Wilmington, on Saturday, Feb. 23d, Mr. FRANCIS CASEY, aged 35 years.

THOMAS LOW of Randolph Co. N. C., departed this life Feb. 1, 1861, aged 51 years and 4 days. His piety though not as brilliant as some, was deep, uniform and devout—a piety which consisted in religious principle, deeply implanted in the heart, and which so controlled all the feelings of his nature, as to enable him beautifully to exhibit

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We take Monday's proceedings from the Standard. Our Reporter's letters furnish those since.

In the Senate, on Monday, a resolution to pay the expenses of the Georgia Commissioner was passed. [The House concurred.] Bills concerning the hiring of slaves and for a mechanic's lien law were indefinitely postponed. The militia bill was discussed by Messrs. Hall, Dockery, Brown, Avery and Bledsoe until the recess.

In the Commons, on Monday, the bill from the Senate to charter a road from Company's Shops to Milton was passed its several readings. So also, a bill to charter a road from Dallas, Gaston County, to the S. C. line A bill supplemental to the act establishing Mitchell County was passed. The House concurred in the Senate proposition to adjourn on Monday next.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Merrimon moved to take up a bill providing for the call of a Convention for the purpose of altering the Constitution, so as to tax negroes as other property. Two-thirds not concurring the motion did not prevail.

Mr Merrimon moved to take up the bill to alter the Constitution by legislative enactment so as to tax slaves *ad valorem*, and it was lost, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr Mendenhall moved to take up a bill to give to County Courts of certain counties concurrent jurisdiction with Courts of Equity, in the sale of real estate for partition, and the motion prevailed.

The substitute offered by Mr Mendenhall, to reduce the costs on equity sales of small tracts of land, was accepted, and the bill thus amended passed its several readings and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to exempt from execution certain articles of household and mechanical utility, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to provide for limited partnerships passed 2d reading; and the House took a recess.

SENATE—FROM OUR REPORTER.

TUESDAY, Feb'y 19.

The bill to alter the State Constitution was announced as the special order.

Several unimportant amendments were incorporated.

Mr Stret moved to amend by giving the Legislature the power to tax free negroes at discretion. Adopted.

Mr Street then proposed to amend by providing that slaves shall be subject to a capitation tax or such other tax as the Legislature may impose.

Mr Barringer moved to amend the amendment by striking out and inserting that the 3d sec. of 4th article of amended constitution is hereby repealed. Not adopted.

The amendment of Mr Street was then decided in the negative, yeas 16, nays 26.

Mr Outlaw moved to amend the 1st section by providing, that slaves under eight and over sixty years shall not be subject to taxation. Rejected, yeas 17, nays 21.

Mr Hall moved to amend by adding an additional section, removing the restriction upon Jews or citizens of Israelitish faith.

Mr Hall remarked that he offered the amendment in good faith, and if adopted would vote for the bill. Adopted, yeas 26, nays 16.

The question then recurring upon the passage of the bill its 2d reading, as amended, the following voted in the affirmative:

Messrs. Arendell, Bledsoe, Barringer, Blount, Dobson, Dockery, Dowd, Eure, Hall, Harris of C., Humphrey, Ramsey, Rogers Simmons, Street, Stowe, Sharpe, Slaughter, Spencer, Stubbs, Taylor of N., Thomas of D., Turner, Walkup and Worth—25.

And the following in the negative: Messrs. Avery, Burton, Brown, Dickson, Grist, Harris of F. Outlaw, Pitchford, Shaw, Simpson, Speight, Taylor of G., Taylor of B., Walker, Waugh, Whitaker and Winstead—17.

Three-fifths not voting in the affirmative the bill did not pass.

Mr Waugh changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative in order that he might move a re-consideration at some subsequent time.

The Senate took up the bill to construct a railroad from Goldsboro' to Greenville. Read 2d and 3d times, passed and ordered to be engrossed. This bill provides for no appropriation on the part of the State.

The revenue bill was next taken up, read the 2d time and discussed till 2 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess until 3½ o'clock

Afternoon Session.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Revenue bill and consumed the entire afternoon session in discussing various amendments which were offered to the bill, and at 6 o'clock took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

Night Session.—The Revenue bill was resumed.

Mr. Dobson moved its indefinite postponement. He thought it insufficient to raise revenue enough for the demands of the State, and on the other hand considered it totally unnecessary to change the Revenue bill every session, without raising the taxes. The old law in his opinion was good enough.

Mr. Avery seconded the motion.

After some discussion the motion was lost, yeas 14, nays 20.

After further discussion on the merits of the bill, on motion of Mr. Dobson its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

The following bills and resolutions were read 2d and 3d times, passed and ordered to be engrossed: Resolution in favor of John L. Cantwell; bill to extend limits town of Lexington; bill to incorporate Yadkin College, Haywood Co; bill to incorporate citizens Gas Light Co., Newbern; bill to prohibit the sale of spiritous liquors within two miles of Spring Hill Academy, Robeson Co; and bill to incorporate Buncombe Powder Manufacturing Company.

Twenty-two engrossed private bills from the House were read 2d and 3d times, passed and ordered to be enrolled, among them the following: Bill to incorporate Tokay Wine Co., Fayetteville; bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Cemetery; bill to incorporate Fayetteville Gas light Co; bill to incorporate Warren Lodge No 101, A Y M, Kenansville; bill to authorize the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville to furnish said Town with water; bill to authorize F D Hall, late Sheriff of New Hanover county, to collect arrears of taxes.

The resolution to authorize the Literary Board to purchase Pearce's map of N. C. for use of common schools was read 2d time and rejected.

The resolution providing for the purchase of a cabinet of minerals for the State, read 2d time, and, on motion of Mr Dobson, indefinitely postponed.

The resolution in favor of John Tapscott and other sheriffs read 2d time.

Mr Avery presented a substitute, in the form of a bill, to the resolution, embracing all sheriffs throughout the State. Passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr Thomas of Jackson, the Senate, at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb'y 20.

Mr Avery, from the committee on the judiciary reported back sundry bills, among which was the bill to provide what shall be sufficient to constitute the crime of rape, which passed its several readings and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr Humphrey introduced resolutions to allow the Clerks and Doorkeepers extra pay for their services. Passed.

Mr Street, a resolution in favor of John H. Haughton and others.

Mr Burton, a resolution authorizing the Governor to order out the Militia of this State to oppose the passage of troops South, if sent for the purpose of coercion.

Mr Slaughter, a resolution requesting the Treasurer to report to the Senate the amount of revenue required for the next fiscal year. Adopted.

Mr Shaw, a bill to authorize the public Treasurer to subscribe $10,000 on the part of the State to the capital stock of Albemarle and Fayetteville Plank Road Company. Referred.

Mr Outlaw, a bill to repeal an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly for the relief of the Banks. Rules suspended and bill read 2d time.

A message was received from the House of Commons proposing to go forthwith into the election of four Trustees of the University and nominating several gentlemen for the appointment.

On motion of Mr Outlaw, laid on table.

Mr Worth offered a substitute for Mr Outlaw's bill.

After some discussion, Mr Hall moved to refer the bill and substitute to the committee on Finance. The motion did not prevail. Yeas 18, nays 24.

The amendment of Mr Worth was rejected, yeas 9, nays 30.

The bill passed its 2d reading. yeas 21, nays 20.

Mr Grist opposed it and was replied to by Mr Outlaw.

Mr Grist moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Not adopted, yeas 17, nays 27.

The bill then passed its 3d reading. Yeas 24, nays 16.

A message from the House announced its concurrence in the amendments to the military bill.

The Senate proceeded to the election of Adjutant General,—Messrs W E Mann, John F Hoke, E G Haywood and A K Simonton being in nomination.

Mr Waugh moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to alter the State Constitution was rejected. Motion to reconsider lost, yeas 17, nays 18.

A message from the House announced the passage of sundry enrolled bills.

The Senate took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

COMMONS.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

TUESDAY, Feb'y 19.

Mr Person, from the committee on Finance, reported unfavorably on a bill concerning County revenue and charges; a bill concerning county taxes; a bill to amend the revenue laws; a bill concerning revenue; a bill to amend Revised Code concerning taxes; a bill for the relief of the several sheriffs of the State; and a bill to exempt from taxation certain goods, wares and merchandize, the growth and product of this State.

Mr Clark of Craven presented a resolution that Washington's Farewell Address be read in this House on the 22d inst., and that the Senate be invited to be present.

Mr Fleming moved to amend by adding "the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Virginia resolutions of '98 and '99."

Mr Slade moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Mr Liles demanded the yeas and nays, which being ordered, resulted, yeas 54, nays 50.

Mr Taylor offered a resolution in favor of Laurence J Haughton and Joseph Hooker.

Mr Person, a bill to regulate the measurement of corn at Wilmington.

Mr McMillan, a bill to incorporate the Lumber Bridge High School in Robeson County. Referred.

A bill to amend art. 4, sec. 2, of amended Constitution, so as to remove Jewish disability to hold office, was taken up, and amendments offered by Mr Person and Mr Yeates were adopted.

A motion by Mr Foy to postpone indefinitely the whole matter, was rejected, yeas 46, nays 61.

The House then, 56 to 52, struck out the original bill, and without inserting any other, proceeded to other business.

The House then refused to recede from its amendments to the bill regulating pilotage on the Cape Fear, which the Senate had disagreed to, and proposed a Committee of Conference.

The Military bill was received from the Senate, with amendments made by that body, in which the concurrence of the House was asked. Without taking any question, the House took a recess till 3½ o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—The Senate's amendments to the military bill were concurred in.

A long discussion next occurred on the priority of business, between Messrs Marsh, Donnell, Merrimon and Person. Finally, the bill to amend the Constitution was taken up. Mr. Small moved to table it. Rejected, 41 to 53.

Mr Hoke moved to amend by exempting from taxation, stock to the amount of $800, and household and kitchen furniture to the amount of $300.

Mr Merrimon raised a point of order—that the amendment was not germane to the subject under consideration.

The Chair decided the amendment to be in order.

Pending the discussion the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

Night Session—The consideration of Mr Hoke's amendment was resumed, and it was adopted, yeas 72, nays 18.

Mr Love of Jackson offered an amendment, that sugar, coffee, salt, farming tools, Bibles and school books shall be exempted from taxation. Adopted, 88 to 11.

Mr Bridgers offered an amendment, that whenever the liabilities of the State shall amount to sixteen millions of dollars, no other indebtedness shall be created, except by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the General Assembly, unless it becomes necessary by war or rebellion. Adopted, yeas 75, nays 25.

Mr Donnell, in casting his vote, asked if the adoption of the resolution would amount to repudiation, as he would be unwilling to vote for any measure having that tendency. Being answered that it would not, he voted in the affirmative.

Mr Fleming moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment offered by Mr Love of J. was adopted. The motion did not prevail; yeas 8, nays 90.

Mr Donnell moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr Bridgers was adopted, and it was rejected, yeas 36, nays 63.

Mr Williams of Nash offered an amendment, that the free negroes shall be removed from the State, or otherwise disposed of as the Legislature shall direct. Adopted, yeas 72, nays 23.

Mr Folk offered an amendment, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to extend to any debt already contracted, or to any work of internal improvement that may be chartered at the present session of the General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr Person offered an amendment, that the religious test for holding office be repealed.

Mr Newby moved to recommit the bill and amendments to the committee on constitutional reform.

Mr Yeates and Mr Green of F. moved to amend by giving to the committee certain instructions.

Mr Meares moved to lay Mr Newby's motion on the table. Adopted. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb'y 20.

Senate bill concerning Common Schools, which gives the appointment of district committeemen to the County Boards of Superintendents, and makes some other alteration in the present system; also a bill to incorporate the State Educational Association, passed their 2d and 3d readings and were ordered to be enrolled.

The committee of conference on the bill concerning pilotage on the Cape Fear, reported a substitute for the House amendment, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr Green of Franklin, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go immediately into the election of four Trustees of the University; and the following gentlemen were put in nomination: Kemp P Battle, Eli W Hall, M L Wiggins, W N H Smith, H T Clarke, W T Dortch, B A Kittrell, O F Manson, S F Phillips, Rev J W Tucker, Rev Thos E Skinner, N W Woodfin, Dr J G Tull, W M Shipp, and R Galloway.

The "Constitution reform bill" was taken up, the question being on Mr Person's amendment, to remove religious test for office, and the amendment was rejected, yeas 32, nays 63.

Mr Marsh moved to amend, that "a capitation tax shall be levied only on white persons, and that slaves and land shall be taxed alike, and according to the value of each." Adopted, yeas 48, nays 46.

Mr White moved to lay the whole matter on the table, and the motion prevailed, yeas 57, nays 39.

A bill to prevent gaming in public houses was passed.

A bill to provide for limited partnerships passed, yeas 66, nays 30. Enrolled.

Mr Crumpler moved to take up the bill known as the "stay law." House refused to take it up.

The engrossed resolution in favor of the clerks and door-keepers was passed.

A bill to abolish the freehold qualification for jurors was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to amend the Constitution so as to tax slaves *ad valorem*.

Mr White moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting his bill providing for putting the question to the people, whether they desire the proposed change, at the next August election.

Mr Cheek moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Rejected, yeas 38, nays 60.

The motion to strike out prevailed, yeas 67, nays 35.

Mr Merrimon offered an amendment, that if the vote is in favor of the amendment, then a convention shall be called, and making provision for the same. Rejected, yeas 47, nays 53.

Mr Yeates offered an amendment that whites shall be taxed *per capita* from the age of 21 to 45; free negroes at the discretion of the legislature, and slaves *ad valorem* as land is taxed, but no higher.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to go into the election of Adjutant General, and nominating Col. John F. Hoke and Gen. Wm. E. Mann. In the House, Col. Jno Fagg, Ed. G. Haywood, Esq., Col. J. B. Jordan and Capt. A. K. Simonton.

Col. Fagg, by leave, made an address, by way of personal explanation, alluding to facts in connection with his campaign in Mexico.

Before the close of his remarks, the hour arrived, and the House took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,637,488 bales, against 3,277,612 last year. Decrease, 640,124 bales.

A fifth volume of Macaulay's History, edited by Lady Trevelyan, is announced in England.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS institution, of a thoroughly scientific and Military character, is under the conduct of COL. C. C. TEW, formerly superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The third Academic year begins Feb'y 6, 1861. The charge is $315 per annum, including clothing. For a circular address the superintendent.

Dec'r 29. 83-1aw6t*6t

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.

Dec. 7. 77*tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

Dental Notice.

DR. SCOTT expecting to be absent from Fayetteville for awhile, Dr. Benbow will be in his Office to attend to all calls that may be made professionally. Also to receive *any funds* that may be due.

Office on Person street, two doors east of the Market.

Jan'y 21, 1861. 89tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

M. A. BAKER,

COPPER SMITH.

TURPENTINE STILLS manufactured on the most favorable terms. All work warranted.

Call and see for yourselves, at Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct. 22. 63tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

Joseph W. Barbour,

INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

HAVING been appointed by last County Court, INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE, I am now ready to give the business my personal attention. All who may favor me with their business will find it promptly attended to at my Warehouse in Campbellton, opposite John A. McLauchlin.

Dec. 11th, 1860. 78-6mpd

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—Will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos

P. TAYLOR,

Offers for Sale,

MULLETS, MACKEREL and HERRINGS; together with a general Assortment of GOODS, upon favorable terms. North East corner Market Square.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26. 91-1m

G. W. LAWRENCE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend personally to the sale of Naval Stores, Timber, Cotton, Flour, and all other country produce that may be consigned to him. ☞ Orders filled promptly.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 4. 94-1y

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to the transaction of all business consigned to his care.

Nov. 9. 69-6m pd

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public sale, on Thursday the 14th of March next, one-half, being the lower half, of the LANDS late the property of Miss Mary McLean of Harnett county, situate on the South side and along the bank of the Cape Fear River, immediately below Fox's Island, and a short distance above the Lock and Dam known as the McAlister dam, and including the Ferry on said River known as McAlister's Ferry. There are in all about 470 acres of Land, most of which is considered the best Land on the River. Inquiries as to the quality and advantages of the Land may be made of Col. A. S. McNeill of Harnett, or of the subscriber addressed at Gilopolis, Robeson county, N. C. Terms will be liberal and made known on the day of sale, which will take place at the late residence of the said Miss Mary McLean. DAN'L H. McLEAN.

Feb'y 13, 1861 97*3t

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,

Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

March 29. 4-1ypd

W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

W. P. KENDALL & SON,

General Commission Merchants,

SOUTH WATER STREET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ORDERS from the Country respectfully solicited. On consignments of Cotton and other Produce, liberal cash advances will be made when desired.

Oct. 17, 1860. 63tf

A. W. FULLER,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND

Commission Merchant,

NORTH WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 8, 1860 59-6m

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.

March 17, 1860. 2tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JNO. S. DANCY, JNO. H. HYMAN, F. M. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro'. Lat of Scotland Neck. Late of Warrenton.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

194 *Pearl Street,*

NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

The New York House will be conducted by JNO. S. DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN.

The Norfolk House will be conducted by JNO. H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Sept. 11, 1860. 53tf

Business Enlarged.

Extensive Shoe Manufactory.

THE firm of Wm. Carter and Sons having been recently dissolved, a new association has been formed under the firm of

Marsh, Carter & Co.,

who will continue to manufacture all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, and LEATHER of every description, upon a much more extensive scale than heretofore. Combined with our Tannery, it is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Southern country. Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention. MARSH, CARTER & CO.

Cartersville, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5. 94-3m

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber last April, my Negro Man CHARLES; he is full blooded negro, round features, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left, from 155 to 160, age about 28 years. He has a scar under one of his ears caused by a cut, the scar has protruded out, and very much resembles a wen. I will pay the above reward to any person delivering him to me at Springfield, Richmond County, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him.

SHOCKLEY L. GIBSON, for JANE McNAIR.

Springfield, Dec. 26, 1860. 82-tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit. By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region; and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,

For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscriber has this day associated with him in his manufacturing business, Mr. I. B. DAVIS. The business will in future be conducted in the name and style of C. W. ANDREWS & CO.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Jan'y 1, 1861. 88-6w

Blank Warrants for sale.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1860.

Richard D. Davis agent for F. M. & W. L. Meadows, vs. John P. Fuller.

Original Attachment and Levy made—Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, John P. Fuller, resides beyond the limits of the State so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said John P. Fuller to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead or answer to said Attachment, or the conditional Judgment will be made absolute, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1860.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

87*6t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his LAND, lying on the head of Beaver Creek, on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, and reaching within a quarter of a mile of the Rail Road, containing 320 Acres, some of which is cleared, some good Bottom Land yet to clear. A large two story Dwelling HOUSE, a new Kitchen and good Stable, a fine place to take in travellers; two Springs within reach of the house, a wagon yard where much manure is accumulated, with a new well of the best water; the very place to set up work shops, black-smithing, wagon-making; making ploughs, spirit barrels, shoes, &c., would do well, the road being quite public. The very best of white oak and other timber can be brought down from Moore County on the cars very cheap, and to a point within half a mile of the place. The range for cows, hogs and sheep, is exceedingly large and good, the creeks and branches are full of reeds, dry cattle winter very well without feeding. Any quantity of fire wood can be cut on the Land and sent to town on the rail cars. I have raised very good corn here without manure. It is the best land for peas, potatoes and water melons I ever saw; we keep water melons, when we have them, in the portico where they can be easily seen from the road; they sell fast and at a fair price. I planted a few soup-pernongs last spring, they grew finely. This is an excellent location for orchards, the spring frosts are quite light; a pure aired high section, as healthful as the mountains.

A. McARTHUR.

Jan. 28. 91*tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.

Dec'r 21, 1860.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,

Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.

Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,

Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

NOTICE THIS.

ON last Thursday night, the 24th of this inst., there was Stolen from my Stable, a Clay Bank MARE. Said Mare had a white spot in her forehead about the size of a person's hand. Two or three of her feet are white, with white mane and tail. By close examination a person may discover that she is a little hip-shotten.

A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given to any person that may take up said Mare and deliver her to me at the Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., N. C. Also, a reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the detection of the thief, so that he may be brought to justice. Any intelligence concerning the Mare will be thankfully received. The said Mare was last heard of at James Riddle's Esq., on the Plank Road leading from the Gulf to Fayetteville, and supposed to be on the road to South Carolina.

THOS. DAURITY.

Gulf, N. C., Jan. 27. 93-4t*

SCOTCH GROVE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above well known plantation, in Richmond County, 3 miles east of Laurel Hill and six miles from the Rail Road, containing six hundred and sixty-seven acres of Land. There is a commodious Dwelling House and all other necessary out Buildings on the place, a Large Orchard, and Mill seat on a never failing stream. It can be treated for at private sale by applying to the subscriber, or N. McLean on the premises, until the 1st day of March. If not sold at private sale will be offered at public sale on that day, at Scotch Grove.

Jan'y 29, 1861 MIAL WALL.

93-*4tpd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT January Term, 1861, of Richmond County Court, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Pleasant M. Powell. Those indebted to the intestate are notified to make payment. Those having claims must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WILLIAM F. BROOKSHIRE.

Jan'y 22, 1861. 91*2m

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 81-*

SMITH WOOD ACADEMY.

THE EXERCISES of this Institution will be resumed 1st MONDAY in March, 1861. This School is pleasantly situated in the South-east corner of Cumberland County, in a strictly moral neighborhood.

Tuition per session of five months, $6 25, $10, $12 50, $15, according to advancement. Board can be had in the very best of families near the Academy, at $6 50 per month.

T. W. COLE, Principal.

Feb'y 16. 97*2t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at February Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Donald McDonald, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and those persons having accounts and demands against the Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law.

P. S. Those persons having accounts and demands against the Estate will please present them without delay.

J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r.

Feb'y 11, 1861. 97*2t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, I will expose to sale, on Thursday the 7th day of March next, the following property belonging to the estate of D. McDonald, dec'd, to-wit:

One LOT containing 4½ acres, near Marsville, with a comfortable Dwelling and necessary out-buildings. The location is a desirable one to those who may wish to have the advantage of a good school.

RIVER TRACT—containing 86 acres and known as the "Dunham Landing"—with a store and ware-house upon the premises. This is one of best localities on the River for trade.

Terms—Six months credit; the purchaser will be required to give a note with approved security.

☞ The sale will take place at the "Dunham Landing," on the River.

J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r.

Feb'y 11, 1861. 96*

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 10 Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary out buildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the Southern line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mr. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situ